

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. I

CHARLOTTE, N. C., JULY 27, 1911

NUMBER 22

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of
Old Mills
a Specialty

WE HAVE furnished plans, specifications and engineering work for over one hundred and fifty cotton mills in the South. Have furnished machinery and complete equipments for nearly all of these mills, and for as many more designed by other engineers. Our large experience enables us to insure the very best results. A large majority of Southern mills use some of our machinery, many use it exclusively.

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STUART W. CRAMER

ENGINEER AND CONTRACTOR

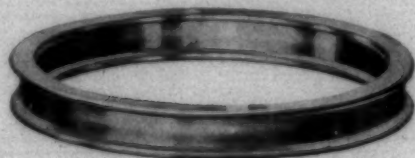
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New Cotton
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THERE ARE NONE OTHERS
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MIRROR SPINNING RINGS

TRADE MARK REG U.S. PAT. OFF.

DRAPER COMPANY

HOPEDALE, MASS.

THE BEST
NORTHROP LOOM
BOBBINS AND SHUTTLES
ARE MADE BY
NORTHROP
LOOM MANUFACTURERS



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and Shuttles

DRAPER COMPANY

HOPEDALE, MASS.

SOUTHERN AGENT

J. D. CLOUDMAN - 40 S. Forsyth St., ATLANTA, GA.

The Real Buyer

The object of advertising is to sell goods by creating a favorable opinion in the minds of consumers.

The secretary and treasurer usually does the buying for the Southern cotton mills but the machinery or supplies are not handled by him, and before buying he finds out what the superintendent and overseers, who are the men behind the guns, think.

When the superintendent and overseer has not seen a certain machine advertised in his favorite journal he is apt to look upon that machine as a stranger and he does not wish to risk losing his job by trying something with which he is not acquainted.

The buyer consults the practical men before placing his orders and the advertiser who keeps his name before them is the one who gets the orders.

The best medium for reaching the Southern mills and the one that will show best returns is the

**Southern
Textile Bulletin**

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

DIANIL COLORS
HELINDONE COLORS

THIOGENE COLORS
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MANUFACTURED BY

Farbwerke vorm Meister, Lucius & Bruening

Victoria Sizes and Finishing Compounds

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BRANCHES:

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Manufacturers Should Look Up the Advantages of the

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Over the leather system before placing orders for new machinery, or if contemplating an increase in production, have them applied to their old machinery,

**25 Per Cent. More Production
Guaranteed.**

SAVES

**Roll Covering, Varnishing, Floor Space,
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There's a

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WRITE FOR CATALOGUE

S. A. Felton & Son Co.

MANCHESTER, N. H.

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. I

CHARLOTTE, N. C., July 27, 1911

NUMBER 22

Cotton Growing in Peru

Report of Former Commercial Agent
W. A. Graham Clark

COTTON is an old plant in Peru, and Pizarro found cotton fabrics in tombs that antedated those of the Incas. In more recent times cotton has been raised in a casual way, especially since the American Civil War, but only within the last ten years has there been much attempt to increase the acreage and to put the business on a modern basis. Cotton is the most valuable crop grown in Peru, its value now exceeding that of sugar. For 1910 it is estimated that the sugar crop will amount to 165,000 tons, valued at about \$5,000,000, and the cotton crop to about 30,000 tons, valued at over \$8,000,000.

Cotton growing in Peru is, as a rule, very profitable; consequently, its area is being extended, and with greater irrigation facilities and the gradual growth of intensive farming the crop is steadily increasing. Owing to the limited area suitable for cotton it is hardly possible that even with the most advanced methods of cultivation and by using all the water available, the cotton production will ever amount to as much as a half million bales. Most of the Peruvian soil lying between

soil in the valleys is formed of alluvion washed down from the mountains, but the depth and fertility of these alluvial deposits vary according to the distance of the mountains from the sea, the steepness of the land, whether the mountains are wooded or rocky, etc., so that different conditions are encountered in each valley. As a rule, the alluvial deposits are richer in nitrogen than in either potash or phosphoric acid, which fact tends to stimulate growing but not bloom-

guano on the islands off the coast, and in 1909 the Government reserved that from Callao southward for the use of the national agriculturists. That from Callao northward is being exploited, under a concession, by the Peruvian Corporations Co., but the Government is now negotiating with the latter to release its right of export in consideration of other indemnification.

VARYING CONDITIONS OF SOIL AND CLIMATE.

The character of soil and climate of the different valleys is diverse, and the methods of cultivation and the varieties of cotton produced equally so. In some places, such as



ST. PAUL COTTON MILL, ST. PAUL, N. C.

Peru is not, and probably never will be, much of a factor in the world's production. The normal cotton crop of the world is now about 20,000,000 bales, while the largest crop yet picked in Peru, that of 1909, amounted to only 107,316 bales of 500 pounds each, of which 95,411 were exported and 11,905 consumed in Peru. Peru has the smallest production among the four cotton-growing countries of the Western Hemisphere—United States, Brazil, Mexico and Peru.

EXTENT OF PRODUCTION.

The cotton crop of Peru is small but is interesting because of its diversity and from the fact that the indigenous species is distinct in its qualities and uses from all other cottons.

the coast range and the main range of the Andes is not suitable for cotton. Around Iquitos, on the eastern side of the Andes, cotton grows well, but rubber pays better, and this section is too sparsely populated and too far away from the cotton markets to become a great cotton producer.

PRINCIPAL COTTON-GROWING SECTION.

The cotton crop of Peru is now grown entirely on the west coast, near the sea and within the oasis-like valleys formed at intervals in the desert wastes between the mountains and the sea by small rivers. Most of these rivers, especially those of the Piura and Ica sections, are intermittent, and for about half the year their beds are dry. The

ing, so that with the general absence of any artificial fertilizing the crop tends to become later and later. When the crop is too late, it is exposed to injury from frost. There is no killing frost, such as occurs in our Southern States, but usually a light frost in the central and southern sections about the first part of December and another, which does the damage, about the middle of April. This frost does not kill the plant, but stops all development and greatly reduces the yield from a late crop. The Government, through its agricultural experiment-station work, has been endeavoring to induce the planters to use fertilizers to increase their yield and to bring the crop to earlier maturity. There are considerable deposits of bird

Piura, the seed is planted in a hole punched in the soft ground with a stick, and there is no plowing and practically no cultivation of any kind; in other places, especially some of the Lima valleys, the land is carefully prepared with steam plows and up-to-date planters, harrows, etc., and fertilizers are coming into use. In some places the cotton yields only one crop, in others a single sowing yields crops for several years in succession; in some places much work is necessary, in others scarcely any; in some districts labor is plentiful and costs only 40 centavos a day, in others it is scarce and commands over 100 centavos; in some places water is abundant nearly all the year, in

(Continued on page 47.)

Report of Tariff Committee

The following is the matter contained in Bulletin No. 3 which has been issued by the Tariff Committee of the American Cotton Manufacturers Association:

Letter of Submittal.

Charlotte, N. C.,
July 18, 1911.

Sir:

For the information of all concerned, the official correspondence of the Tariff Committee, following the presentation of its Brief to Chairman O. W. Underwood, of the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives, is herewith submitted.

Many letters acknowledging receipt of our Tariff Bulletins, Numbers 1 and 2, from Senators and Congressmen are not included, although the form of our letter transmitting Bulletins to them is given.

Respectfully,

Stuart W. Cramer.

To Mr. R. M. Miller, Jr.,
Chairman.

(See Tariff Bulletin No. 2 for copy of the Committee's Brief to Mr. Underwood.)

Chairman Miller's Correspondence With Mr. Underwood.

Committee on Ways and Means,
House of Representatives.

Washington, D. C., June 10, 1911.

Mr. R. M. Miller, Jr., Chairman,
Tariff Committee,
Charlotte, N. C.

Dear Sir:

I acknowledge receipt of the brief which you have submitted to this committee, on behalf of the Joint Tariff Committee of the Arkwright Club, The American Cotton Manufacturers Association, and The National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, urging that a revision of Schedule I be not undertaken at this time, and requesting in the event that this schedule is taken up, that your committee be granted a hearing.

In reply, I have to assure you that your brief, as well as your request will be brought to the attention of this committee and the same will have consideration at the proper time.

Very truly yours,

O. W. Underwood,
Chairman.

Telegram.

Charlotte, N. C.,
June 30, 1911.

Hon. O. W. Underwood, Chairman,
Ways and Means Committee,
Washington, D. C.

Please do not overlook the fact that our Committee is hoping for the hearing about which you wrote me on tenth instant. We can appear at any time you say on three or four days' notice by wire, as some of our members live far South. As we have been holding ourselves in readiness to go, awaiting your advice for two or three weeks, we would now esteem it a great favor if you could indicate by telegram collect about when you would like us to appear.

R. M. Miller, Jr.,

Committee on Ways and Means,
House of Representatives.

Washington, D. C., July 1, 1911.

Mr. R. M. Miller, Jr.,
Charlotte, North Carolina.

My dear Sir:

Your night telegram reached me yesterday.

It will be some time next week before there is another meeting of the Ways and Means Committee. I will then let you know at what time it will be advisable for your Committee to come to Washington.

Yours truly,

O. W. Underwood,
Chairman.

Committee on Ways and Means,
House of Representatives.

Washington, D. C., July 6, 1911.

Mr. R. M. Miller, Jr.,
Charlotte, N. C.

My dear Sir:

The Democratic members of the Ways and Means Committee had its first meeting on the cotton schedule this morning. After looking over the facts before us and the briefs, they concluded not to go into general hearings on the subject.

I am in receipt of the brief you have already filed with the Committee, and it will receive careful attention. Should you desire to place further facts before us, I will be glad to receive them personally, or by letter, as you desire. We will probably be at work on the Cotton Schedule for the next ten days before reaching any final conclusion in reference to the matter.

Yours very truly,

O. W. Underwood,
Chairman.

Charlotte, N. C.

July 8, 1911.

Hon. O. W. Underwood, Chairman,
Committee on Ways and Means,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Sir:

I beg to own the receipt of your favor of the 6th and to express my regret, personally and on behalf of our Committee, at the decision of the Democratic members of the Ways and Means Committee, not to allow any general hearings on the Cotton Schedule. I shall acquaint my Committee at once of your decision.

The industry we represent is of such vast importance to our country—the invested interest involved is so large—the thousands of wage earners are so dependent—that the results might prove disastrous to us, and the decision of our representatives not to hear us in defense of our industry, seems unfortunate and very much to be regretted.

Yours very truly,

R. M. Miller, Jr.,
Chairman.

Charlotte, N. C.,
July 10, 1911.

Hon. O. W. Underwood, Chairman,
Committee on Ways and Means,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Referring further to your favor of 6th instant:

We have recently prepared a couple of Tariff Bulletins, one of which has already been presented to you and the other is ready for your Committee.

While thanking you for the opportunity to discuss the matter with you personally, we prefer to accept your alternative offer to receive what we have to say by letter. We feel that it is to the interest of all parties concerned to let it become a matter of record.

We therefore hand you our Tariff Bulletin No. 2 and an extra copy of Tariff Bulletin No. 1, copies of which we will tomorrow mail to the other members of your Committee. As we have not had time to discuss your letter among ourselves, we are awaiting the hearing and each of us planning to speak for himself, it will of necessity take some little further time to decide what more we wish to say as a Committee. We will therefore supplement this with other communication from time to time, and beg to remain,

Yours very truly,

R. M. Miller, Jr.,
Chairman.

Committee on Ways and Means,
House of Representatives.

Washington, D. C., July 11, 1911.

R. M. Miller, Jr., Chairman,
Tariff Committee,
Charlotte, N. C.

Dear Sir:

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 10th instant, transmitting one copy each of your Tariff Bulletins Nos. 1 and 2, which will receive the careful attention and consideration of myself and of the Ways and Means Committee.

Very truly yours,

O. W. Underwood,
Chairman.

The Tariff Committee's Reply to Chairman Underwood.

Resolutions adopted by the Tariff Committee of the American Cotton Manufacturers Association at its meeting in Charlotte, N. C., Tuesday, July 18, 1911, called by the Chairman to consider communications from Chairman Underwood relating to a revision of the tariff on Cotton Manufactures:

Resolved, That this Committee indorses the communications of its Chairman to Chairman Underwood and to other Congressmen and Senators.

That the Chairman is instructed to reply further to Chairman Underwood as per the appended letter.

That this Committee indorses Tariff Bulletins, Nos. 1 and 2, and instructs that Bulletin No. 3 be issued comprising the official correspondence with Mr. Underwood and a copy of these resolutions.

And, that all three Tariff Bulletins be sent to the President of the United States, to the Vice-President, to all members of the Senate and House of Representatives, to the Press and to all cotton mills in the United States.

Charlotte, N. C.

July 18, 1911.

Mr. O. W. Underwood, Chairman,
Committee on Ways and Means,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

As instructed by the Tariff Committee of the American Cotton Manufacturers Association, which met here in Charlotte, today, I have the honor to reply further to your favor of the 6th inst., stating our position on proposed legislation relating to Schedule I, Cotton Manufacturers as follows:

(1) We are opposed to any revision that will increase the percentage of Importations to Total U. S. Cotton Manufactures that now exists.

In figuring percentages of importations to manufactures we call attention to the fact that importations under the Cotton Manufactures Schedule were 17-14 per cent of the Total Cotton Manufactures for the year 1910, including laces and other such luxuries that are not as yet made in great quantity in this country, although it is interesting to note that the manufacture of laces in the United States increased in value from three and one-half millions in 1900 to nearly ten millions in 1910.

We believe that any way it may be considered, that the present importations are sufficient to protect the consumer by regulating prices, for there is no monopoly or restraint of trade, but, on the contrary, the keenest competition among cotton manufacturers of the United States.

We do not believe that anything more regulative of prices can be secured, however much importations may be increased, for American manufacturers are already down to cost and without radical cutting of wages which is not believed could or should be effected, the chief result of legislating more foreign goods into this country would be only to transfer that work to foreigners, for the importers do not usually undersell a local market except enough to bring in their goods.

We believe that the cotton schedule bears its share of the customs revenue for the support of the government, and that there is no call for increasing the amount collected under it.

(2) We are opposed to revision without adequate data.

(3) We offer our assistance in obtaining such data.

(4) We are in favor of such revision as will protect all classifications under the schedule primarily in proportion to their labor costs, and are especially in favor of simplification of the schedule.

(5) We are opposed to any revision that does not take into account differences in other conditions as well as labor costs, particularly on account of Southern mill conditions.

(6) We are opposed to reduc-

tions of duty on machinery and other items entering into the cost of mills, except such as will keep them on a parity with our own industry as to labor and other costs at home and abroad. We do not want our property depreciated, nor do we want broadly to injure other industries to help our own. Let each case rest on its merits and benefit equally.

(7) We are opposed to personal hearings; too often it has been alleged that unfair advantage has been taken that way in making the tariffs of the past.

(8) We are in favor of publicity and record, and of the freest and most open discussion and consideration of everything relating to tariff making.

(9) We demand that the data upon which revision is based be made public and a matter of record except with such concealment of names that good faith dictates with those furnishing data. If publicity is good for other things, and we believe it is, it certainly is desirable in such a vitally important matter as the tariff.

We also demand a definite statement as to just what it is intended by its makers that the revision shall accomplish:

(a) What measure of protection is it intended to afford to American cotton manufacturers, equality in labor cost only, equality in cost of production, or what?

(b) How much relative increase or decrease is intended in importations, which means how much more or less competition is it intended to impose upon us?

(c) If more competition, how are we expected to meet it?

(d) If we are expected to cut labor, how is that labor to be compensated for the reduction and what can it definitely expect in lesser cost of living to offset the cut?

(e) What amount of revenue is the new tariff on cotton manufactures expected to yield?

(f) What reduction is expected, if any, in the cost of articles of cotton manufacture to the consumer at retail stores?

We ask consideration of the above in the spirit in which it is offered.

We intend no reflection; we merely ask to have our way pointed out by those who make the way.

We beg to have it borne in mind that our industry directly concerns two millions of people, and indirectly many more; that we are not simply manufacturers and employees asking protection for our property and our labor, but that we are consumers and that we are citizens most of whom voted for the party proposing this revision and who expected not only that any revision would be made with as much prudence as would be exercised in private business matters, but also that they would be conducted with all the publicity that was generally promised other reforms.

We beg to remain,

Respectfully yours,

R. M. Miller, Jr.,

Chairman.

Form of Letter Sent to All Senators and Congressmen.

Charlotte, N. C.

July 11, 1911.

Dear Sir:

We earnestly invite your attention to the two enclosed pamphlets, entitled:

"Tariff Bulletins Nos. 1 and 2."

They were hastily prepared by the Tariff Committee of The American Cotton Manufacturers Association, in anticipation of a hearing before the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives, at which time it was intended that they should be presented with the individual statements of our members.

We have just been advised, however, by Chairman Underwood, that the Democratic members of his Committee have concluded not to hold any general hearings, and that we must either present our views to him personally, or by correspondence. We chose the latter alternative and forwarded copies of the Bulletins to him.

We feel that the interests of stockholders, officers, employees and their families, numbering nearly two millions, and the interests of so many more indirectly concerned will be better served by open discussion, rather than by personal conferences, even with our friends.

Without comment, we wish also to submit these bulletins to you and others with the request that you give to our case whatever consideration that in your judgment it merits.

We take the liberty of requesting that you preserve these Bulletins, as they are but the first of a series that we contemplate issuing, as we are all deeply concerned in this matter and mean to do all in our power during the next few years to remove from politics the welfare of this great industry, by full and free discussion of the tariff question and of all others so vitally affecting it.

Yours very truly,

R. M. Miller, Jr.,

Chairman.

To Members of the American Cotton Manufacturers Association.

A Few Sample Questions.

Why should the cotton industry be selected for tariff revision among the first when its products have advanced least of all the great commodities during the past ten years?

How many members of the Ways and Means Committee would risk a decision based upon the actual knowledge they now possess with which to revise the cotton schedule were it private business and in which were concerned their all, whether it be property or employment?

Is it any more unreasonable that all the facts upon which to base a revision of the Cotton Tariff be published than that a court makes public record of the testimony upon which it bases its findings in dealing with property or the employment rights of citizens?

Those thousands of pages of hearings taken two years ago? Would that kind of testimony be considered competent in any court? Is that adequate investigation? And was its sufficiency and kind admit-

ted then by the minority, the present minority? Are they prepared to now endorse it, even when it is two years out of date?

Is the cotton industry really suffering? Is it really depressed as never before in its history? No one disputes that, but some legislators tell us that the present depression in cotton manufacturing is due to over-production—too much supply, too little demand. How will letting in more foreign made goods help that condition? Will it enable us to manufacture at a profit? Will it give regular employment to our operatives who now suffer on account of shut-downs and curtailment? If not, who will benefit by it? Will it not be the foreign manufacturers and the foreign operatives?

Is the situation going to be saved by the expected bumper cotton crop? It may be for a while, if cotton goes down and goods do not follow it; but would it not be temporary if many workers leave the mills and go back to the farms, more cotton crops becoming bumper crops, and the old level of low priced cotton reached? But again, who will profit? Will the farmer by having the price of his staple crop revised downward? Will the merchant by having the purchasing power of so many of his customers revised downward? Will not those operatives who remain in the mills and accept the revision downward in their wages want to know why it should be deemed legislatively necessary, when, as a class, the manufacturers themselves have operated for the past two years with no profit, and many at a loss, without cutting wages?

The foregoing are samples of the questions that trouble some of our members. All members are urged to express their views and to ask questions that will help throw new light upon this subject.

Committee.

Meeting of Middle States Textile Association.

"The annual meeting of the Middle States Textile Manufacturers' Association in session at French Lick Springs, Indiana, Wednesday of last week, elected officers and a board of governors for the ensuing year and adopted important resolutions.

"The present board of governors and officers were re-elected with the exception of James Maynard and Charles N. Brown, who were elected to fill vacancies in the board.

"The newly elected board of governors consists of Paul J. Mars, Henderson Cotton Mills, Henderson, Ky., president; Philip S. Tuley, Louisville Cotton Mills Co., Louisville, Ky., vice president; Lee Rodman, Indiana Cotton Mills, Cannellton, Ind., secretary and treasurer; Robert A. Cochran, Maysville Cotton Mills, Maysville, Ky.; E. S. Hobbs, Aurora Cotton Mills, Aurora, Ill.; James Maynard, Brookside Cotton Mills, Knoxville, Tenn.; Charles N. Brown, Lincoln Cotton Mills, Evansville, Ind.

"After extended discussion in regard to the method of purchasing

cotton, the rules known as the Carolina Mill rules were adopted, with the following amendments:

Article 3. Section B.—Revision made to provide bale numbers to be listed opposite detailed weight.

"Article 5. Section D—Eliminate clause requiring initial bank to certify signature of railroad agent.

"The following resolution was adopted in regard to tariff on cotton fabrics and yarns:

"First—The continued agitation of the tariff question is detrimental to the interests of all manufacturers and merchants of the United States.

"Second—That Congress should appoint a permanent tariff commission and leave the adjustment of rates entirely in the hands of this commission.

"It was also resolved that:

"First—The textile industry, both manufacturing and distributing, is being injured by the failure of the newspapers of the United States to make a proper distinction between quotations and fluctuations in spot cotton and the future quotations of the New York and New Orleans Cotton Exchanges in their headlines over market reports and in their news articles concerning active fluctuations.

"Second—That the Associated Press and the leading textile papers be requested to aid in securing more intelligent handling and headlining of news concerning cotton and future quotations by the newspapers of the country.

"In addition to a free discussion on the subject of labor and labor laws, that steps should be taken to improve the market conditions on cotton fabrics and yarns and the tariff as it affects the cotton industry.

"Interesting and instructive papers were read by R. M. Ferguson of Louisville, Ky., on 'Unemployment Liability' and Philip S. Tuley of Louisville, Ky., on 'Workmen's Compensation.'"

Keeping Cool.

Mrs. Peck: "Henry, what would you do if burglars broke into our house some night?"

Mr. Peck (valiantly): "Humph! I should keep perfectly cool, my dear."

And when, a few nights later, burglars did break in, Henry kept his promise: he hid in the ice-box.—Lippincott's.

The Alternative.

A woman in one of the factory towns of Massachusetts recently agreed to take charge of a little girl while her mother, a seamstress, went to another town for a day's work.

The woman with whom the child had been left endeavored to keep her contented, and among other things gave her a candy dog, with which she played happily all day.

At night the dog had disappeared, and the woman inquired whether it had been lost.

"No, it ain't lost," answered the little girl. "I kept it 'most all day, but it got so dirty that I was ashamed to look at it; so I et it."—Lippincott's.

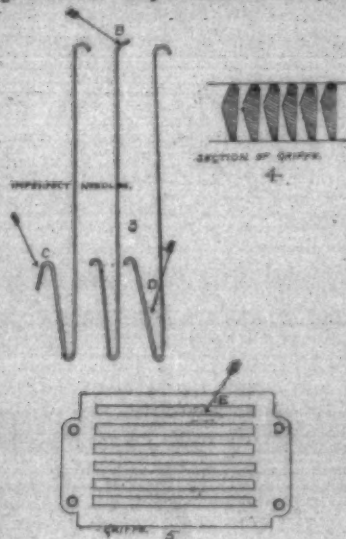
Talks on Loom Fixing No. 8

BY
GEO. RICE

Contributed Exclusively to Southern Textile Bulletin

Fixing the Jacquard Loom.

CONCERNING the needle and hooks, reference is made in figure 3 to some of the imperfections with which the fixers of Jacquard machines have to contend. Sometimes the weaver complains about a miss pick or a shuttle skip. Or perhaps the selvage of the texture is not being woven correctly. There may be overshoots and double threads. There might be some imperfections prevailing the ornamentation in process of weaving. These imperfections may be



due to the fixing of the loom, the defects in the threads or the manner in which the hooks and needles are operated or the condition of the same. I have seen the wire shaft of the hook sprung out of line. The material in the best hooks is bright spring wire, but often the structure of the wire is marred by various conditions. In one mill I found that there was corrosion on the wires due to exposure to dampness. Then again you will find queer obstructions on the hook wires, such for illustration, as some paint. In a certain weave room where some painting was underway the painters had spilled a little of the sticky paint on one of the machine heads. The paint adhered to some of the wires of the hooks and needles and for weeks after the fixer and weaver were troubled with the operation of

the head. They cleaned the parts several times before the gummy stuff was finally worked off. Then in the hooks you may find that the lower section is sprung out as at e, thereby making the hook miss. Or perhaps the upper bend is out of form as at b. Or the lower shank may be incorrect as at d.

The height of the rester should be right, usually about 7 inches, but in some instances the manner in which the wire has been sprung shortens the stretch and slips occur and defects arise in the weaving. I would carefully examine the hooks before making a tie-up. Any defective hooks might as well be removed at once, as they will have to come out later. I have seen sprung hooks temporarily restored to an alignment with a pair of thin nosed pliers, but as a rule, the fixer has to put in a new hook before he can be assured that the weaving will be done right. Then as to the griffes, figure 4 will explain the arrangement. A top view of the griffe is shown in figure 5. The griffe is secured to the plunger of the loom head by means of bolts and it should be seen to that these bolts are not loose at any portion. I saw one case of wobbly head motion due to the wearing of the bearings of the bolts, and the holes, so that at every motion of the plunger, there was just enough lost motion to make the vibrating action. Before this trouble was overcome an entire new set of fastening bolts was put in place of the worn ones. The griffe is made of cast iron. Cast iron makes a very suitable composition for this part of the head motion, but like all other parts of any machine, you must expect a certain proportion of wear and tear as the high speeded machine runs on year after year. Hence it is wisdom to inspect the exposed parts of the griffe and its connections at regular intervals and so adjust the combination that wear is reduced as much as possible. If you get the hooks to bearing too hard on the bars, then you are going to make the bars and the hooks wear prematurely. I have seen this occur in certain mills.

On the other hand a fixer should not give the parts so much play that there will be danger of the

skipping of the hooks and dropping of the warp thread in the formation of the pattern in process of weaving. You can get the correct medium of pressure and adjustment after a few trials. Nor should the part be permitted to run dry, as I noticed in a certain mill I visited lately. I could hear the dry parts chaff and groan. There was an indication of a light sprinkle of fine metal dust at every turn of the loom, indicating that the metallic frictional contracting parts were being rubbed so hard that some of the metal was in process of getting ground off. Then the other extreme was noticed in a weave room where the fixer evidently believed in a liberal supply of lubricating oil and had instructed his weavers to apply the oil in good sized washes. There were oil drips all around. Some of the oil oozed along the parts down to the threads and stained the texture. The hooks carried oil to the warp and made the yarns smudged. There is no need of this liberality in oiling the head motion of the loom. Just enough oil to keep the parts from binding and heating will prevent any trouble.

Purchasing Coal.

One-fifth of the total steam power developed for manufacturing purposes in the United States is used by the textile industry. The choice of coal for textile mills should receive careful consideration. This matter is usually handled by the mill treasurer. Many of these men have looked into the question carefully and are purchasing coal which is best and cheapest for their needs. Other men are guided by some prejudiced opinion held by their engineer or fireman. The fact that one grade of coal may cost 25 cents per ton less than another kind is far from proof that the cheaper grade should be purchased. The coal bill is figured up the amount used for the entire year, and this price is the only one to deal with. If coal is purchased enough cheaper so that the larger number of tons needed is obtained for the same or even slightly less money than would be paid for the necessary labor cost of handling the extra amount and the expense of removing ashes

must receive attention.

The boiler room of a mill should be in charge of a practical man who will carry on sufficient fuel tests and know which kind of coal is best for his requirements. In mills where the boiler room is not in charge of such a party, the opinion of the ordinary fireman is seldom of great value, as the fireman gets into the habit of handling his boilers in one certain way. Another grade of coal may require decidedly different methods of firing. These methods are not harder but still they are enough different for many firemen to lose sight of their advantages.

Our largest mills, as a rule realize that high-grade coal are cheapest in the end. Many medium sized plants still make grave mistakes by purchasing cheap grade coals at, say, ten cents less per ton than they would have to pay for high-grade fuel.

The freight on the cheap coal will be the same as for the better kind. The cost of firing poor fuel is excessive, and the large percentage of ash contained in the cheap grade will materially increase the cost of producing steam.—Wool & Cotton Reporter.

An Inerminating Fact.

Rastus was on trial, charged with stealing seven dollars and eighty-five cents. He pleaded not guilty, and, as he was unable to hire an attorney, the judge appointed Lawyer Clearem as counsel. Clearem put up a strong plea in defense, and Rastus was acquitted.

Counsel and client met a few minutes later outside the court room.

"Now, Rastus," said Clearem, "you know the court allows the counsel very little for defending this kind of a case. I worked hard for you and got you clear. I'm entitled to much more pay than I'm getting for my valuable services, and you should dig up a good-sized fee. Have you got any money?"

"Yes, Boss," replied Rastus. "I still done got dat seben dollahs and eighty-five cents."—Everybody's.

W. H. BIGELOW

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DISCUSSIONS BY PRACTICAL MEN

An Unsettled Question.

Editor:

Before you began the big discussion on "Opening, Mixing and Picking," I was very much interested in the question asked by "Warper Tender" relative to the money lost when a certain amount of warps were run heavy and which was finally settled by Prof. Thos. Nelson.

I was also interested in the question of "Old Carder" which was as follows:

Editor:

I have a 27-inch doffer on my cards. I am running a 60 grain sliver and producing 900 pounds per week from each card.

Now allowing 7 per cent for stoppage, I want some of the boys to figure how many revolutions my doffer is making.

Old Carder.

A number of the boys figured on this problem and every one of them got different answers, which varied from 14.79 revolutions to 13.32 revolutions.

I would like to see some one give the correct answer and explain why there was such a very great difference in the results obtained by the different writers.

Carder.

Treatment of Salesmen.

Editor:

I read with much interest the article of "Salesman" last week and have been at one time a cotton mill machinery salesman. I can appreciate what he says. There is no doubt that a great many buyers do not give the salesman a square deal and treat them with practically no consideration.

The expenses of the salesman must be included in the cost of the goods and the mills eventually pay the "freight" when they put the salesman to extra expense.

A little more courtesy by some mill men would also help for the salesman is simply calling at the mill because he is paid to do so and is on an equal footing with the mill man.

Ex-Salesman.

Increasing the Production of a Card.

Editor:

The following question was recently asked in the cotton spinning examination of the City Guilds of London (Eng.) Institute and I would like to see some of the readers of the Southern Textile Bulletin give their answers.

Assuming it is necessary that the production of a card be increased from 500lbs. to 630lbs. per week, which of the following methods would you adopt:—(a) Make a heavier lap and increase the draft of a card.

(b) Keep the same weight of lap and increase the speed of the card.

R. H.

Iron or Copper.

Editor:

I would like to have some of your experienced readers tell me what would be the difference in using a cast iron size box instead of copper, or copper lined. Say we run colored work six months, and white six months, each year. What effect would it have on cast iron box? What will keep cast iron box from rusting and scalding?

Yours very truly,

Iron or Copper.

Intrinsic Value of Cotton.

The following very interesting article is taken from the discussion page of the Textile World Record of Boston:

Editor:

While the best mill men give much care and study to their purchase of raw cotton, yet very few, if any, can readily tell the percentage of waste a given sample of cotton carries. In other words, they do not know the intrinsic difference in the value of the various grades of cotton.

The New York Cotton Exchange, taking middling cotton as a basis, puts the value of good middling at 44 points, or nearly 1-2 cent per pound above middling in value, and in this arbitrary manner they settle the corresponding value of all other grades. These variations are known as "fixed differences" on the New York Exchange and are fixed at stated periods during the year.

In the spot markets of the South, these differences usually follow more or less the supply and demand of the various grades at the respective cotton centers. The New Orleans Exchange attempts to follow the spot cotton situation more closely, and places values on the various grades each day, which system is known as "commercial differences."

We have the fixed differences and the "commercial differences." What I would like to see established is the real "intrinsic differences." This can best be done at the textile schools by giving the students as a graduating thesis bales of various grades of cotton, with instructions to manufacture the cotton into a simple cloth making the same construction of cloth in each case and having all machines with the same settings. The careful weighing of the waste at each process would certainly give data of great use to the mill man. If the various schools would tabulate their results the "intrinsic difference" would be established.

Saxon.

The suggestion made by your correspondent that much desirable information could be gained by careful tests made in textile schools or cotton mills, to determine accurately the percentage of waste which a given sample of cotton carries,

seems to me to be a good one. It is surprising how little is understood in regard to this important matter of waste in cotton, even by the best of mill men, very few of whom have ever made a test of this kind.

The following figures are the result of a careful test made in a yarn mill to determine the percentage of waste taken out in picking, carding and combing working Egyptian cotton for hosiery yarns:

Kind of cotton..Egyptian hosiery	
Number of bales	2..
Total weight of bales...lbs.	1,529
Tare of hoops and bagging	43½
Tare of hoops	33
Tare of bagging	10½
Net weight of bales	1,485½
Cotton put through openers	1,485½
Visible waste in openers	31½
Visible waste in finishers....	13½
Visible waste in openers and finishers	4
Pounds of laps delivered by finishers	1,340½
Cotton put through openers and finishers	1,485½
Cotton received from openers and finishers	1,340½
Total loss in visible waste...	46
Total loss in invisible waste	99
Total loss in opener and finisher	145
Per cent of loss in openers and finishers	9.76

Cards.

Cotton put through cards lbs.	1,340½
Total visible waste in cards	92
Total invisible waste in cards	10
Total loss in cards	102
Per cent of loss in cards...%	7.6

Combers.

Cotton put through comber pounds	1,178%
Cotton received from comber	931½
Total loss in waste	256½
Per cent of loss in combers per cent.	21.59
Per cent of loss in pickers, cards and combers.....	38.95

Forfar.

Silk Weaving.

In the weaving department recently inaugurated at Stehli & Co.'s silk mill in High Point, N. C., there are now manufactured four kinds of silk dress goods, such as fullards and other fine qualities in different colors. It is said that the hands who have lately been initiated into this fine work are making excellent progress. There are now eight looms running. This department is under the supervision of Augustus Vorn Endt, an expert Swiss silk weaver who has woven the handsome designs of scenery and portraits on banners, pictures and ribbons for several of the European countries. Mr. Vorn Endt also supervised and made some of the handsome designs on silk which were on exhibition at the Chicago and Jamestown expositions.

C. O. B. Machine.

The following is a very interesting letter recently received by the Empire Duplex Gin Co. relative to the C. O. B. machine.

Watts Mills,

Laurens, S. C.

Laurens, S. C., July 12, 1911.

Empire Duplex Gin Co.,

New York, N. Y.

Gentlemen:

After having six weeks experience with your Cleaner, Opener & Bloomer, known as C. O. B. Machine, I take pleasure in saying that results have far surpassed my expectations. This machine fills a place in the cotton mills, that when its practical utility is known to mill men, cannot be dispensed with. It not only opens up and fluffs the cotton, but a surprising amount of dirt, seeds and motes are removed by it. I think I can safely say that the speed of beaters can be reduced 20 per cent, thereby saving a large amount of broken fibres caused by excessive beating. We are also able to obtain better regularity of counts which I attribute to the fact that the cotton is properly opened and fluffed by this machine before it enters into process.

I think it will take only about ten minutes of any practical Mill man's time to be convinced of its advantages.

Very respectfully,

T. B. Wallace, Supt.

Some gems of literature are written by the dramatic critics in the one-night stands. We all remember the critic who wrote:

"The question of the authorship of Shakespeare's plays, raised by the followers of Bacon, was settled last night. Hamfatter's troupe appeared at the Opera House. If the graves of Shakespeare and Bacon were to be opened this morning it would be certain that the authorship could be settled. The man who turned over in his grave last night was the party."—N. Y. American.

Kin Hubbard was sent to review a performance of "Uncle Tom's Cabin." Here is what he wrote:

"'Uncle Tom's Cabin' played down to the Melodeon Hall last night. The dogs were mighty good, but they had poor support."—Ex.

A Broadway star, noted for his parsimonious manner of living, awoke one morning with shaking hand and aching head. He was bothered by the idea that he had taken too much to drink the night before.

"Sam," he inquired of his friend, "was I very bad last night?"

"Certainly not!" exclaimed Sam. "You displayed such judgment as could be shown only by you in your sober senses. Every time the waiter brought in a bill for the drinks you passed it on to somebody else."—Ex.

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Starch, Dextrine, etc.

Testing for Dyes in the Fabric

SULPHUR dyes and most vat dyes resist the washing test. It should be mentioned that bleeding is understood to be a distinct coloration of a place which ought to be white, and one which will not rinse out.

The above mentioned tests are now supposed to have given negative results. Then we must test with acid, and with alkali afterwards. We may begin with acid by heating the dyed sample with dilute formic or acetic acid in a test tube. These acids strip basic dyes on heating and some adjective dyes, destroying a few of them completely. Heating with dilute sulphuric acid or hydrochloric acid strips dyewood colors completely, and also such mineral colors as iron buff and khaki, and also chrome greens, yellows and oranges. The resulting solution, if it proceeds from basic dyes, gives dark shades on wool. Dyeing with alizarines (dark red, claret and garnet) are stripped by boiling with dilute hydrochloric acid, giving not only a yellow solution, but leaving the yellow.

After the acid test the samples is treated with caustic soda, until the acid is not only neutralized, but a distinct alkaline reaction to litmus paper is shown. Alizarines then turn to violet, but return to their original color on re-neutralization with acid. Alizarine orange gives a violet solution with stripping acid that turns red on neutralization with alkali.

Mineral mordants, such as alumina, tin and so forth, are best found by burning a small piece of the goods and testing the ash by the usual methods of inorganic analysis.

Congo red and all brands of Benzopurpurine when padded with even very dilute acid give a black mark, turning red on treatment with alkali. Logwood dyeings give a red extract on boiling with dilute acid.

Dilute alkaline lyes make basic colors duller on the fibre, but neutralization with acetic or formic acid restores the original hue. Substantive dyes often, even after an after-treatment, are distinctly stripped, and the colored liquid obtained dyes cotton. Mercerized cotton should be selected for the test. Prussian blue is converted to a dirty reddish brown yellow by alkalis, including ammonia, but yellow and orange are permanently bleached.

The best step to come next is to test the dyeing for fastness to chlorine and hypochlorites and bleaches generally. A sample of the goods is soaked in a test tube in the cold bleach which may mark 1, 3, or 5 deg. B., according to circumstances.

Few dyes are fast to bleach, the exceptions being mostly found among the vat dyes and the mordant colors. Aniline black is browned by heating with hypochlorite. Indigo blue is loose to chlorine. Indigo red and indigo scarlet resist the reagent better. Para red and naphthylamine claret are among the

dyes fast to chlorine. The fastness of aniline black varies considerably according to the process by which it has been dyed.

The action of light should always be examined if possible, but a considerable lapse of time is, of course, required. The sample should be exposed under glass to protect it from other atmospheric influences, together with another protected under the glass by stout black paper as regards one half of it. The two halves of the second sample are compared with each other, and with the first sample at the conclusion of the test. By the time all these tests have been carried out the expert will have formed a good idea of the dye present, or, at least, to which dye group it belongs. Further tests must be of a purely chemical character, and even they, in many cases, can do no more than decide definitely, it is true, the class to which the dye belongs. In view of the fact that there are ranges of dyes of closely similar chemical composition, this result might have been expected. At this stage of the proceedings, the possibilities having been narrowed down to a comparatively small number of dyes, one of these should be selected and a sample of the same material as that of the dyed fibre under examination should be dyed to pattern with that dye, and the two compared. If the trained eye of the colorist can detect no difference the dye is probably determined, or sufficiently nearly for all practical purposes. Cases do occur, although they are, of course, rare when the colorist can identify the dye, which has been used by simple eye examination in a suitable light.

The following reagents should be kept in readiness for the second stage of the examination:—

1. Hydrosulphite. This is kept dry, and is dissolved to about a 10 per cent solution immediately before use.

2. Persulphate of potash or ammonia. The persulphate is used in cold, saturated solution to reoxidize dyes converted into leuco-compounds by reducing agents.

3. Tin salt for testing for sulphur colors. A convenient strength is made by dissolving 100 grammes of commercial salt by the aid of heat in 100 cc. of pure, strong hydrochloric acid and then adding 50 cc. of water. Acetate of lead must be used with the tin salt.

4. Pyridine for testing developed colors. Hydrosulphites are without effect on but a very small number of dyes. They reduce them to bodies which are either colorless or of different color from the original dye. The original color may or may not be restored by reoxidation by the air, or by an oxidizing agent like persulphate. Sulphur and vat dyes and many basic dyes have their color restored in this way. Those of which the color is not restored by oxidation includes all the azo dyes, many acid dyes and a few basic dyes, e. g., Chrysoidines and Vesuvines.

N. B.—Oxidation in the air must

be done in the daytime.

The sample, first wetted out is treated with the hydrosulphite solution in a test tube. Heating should not be resorted to unless there is no action in the cold. The mordant dyes, when not azo dyes, stand cold hydrosulphite well, although cutch brown becomes a little paler. A few yellow coloring matters, such as Primuline and Thioflavine, are absolutely unaltered. When the reaction is over the sample is rinsed with water and exposed to the air pinned on paper. The vapor of ammonia often accelerates the oxidation. If after long drying in the air the original color fails to return the sample is treated with persulphate in a test tube. If there is still no restoration we are in the presence of an azo dye.

If in the case of a red or a claret the shade changes to yellow under the action of hydrosulphite, and neither atmospheric oxygen nor persulphate can restore the original shade, the dye present is diazotized and developed primuline. Certain blues are first converted by hydrosulphite to red, and then completely stripped on prolonging the action. They turn red again, but not blue on exposure to the air. In such a case the dye is a safranin azo dye, as, for example, Indoin Blue, Naphthindone, or Diazine Blue. Vat dyes are identified by the characteristic colors of the compounds which they give under the action of hydrosulphite. Thus indigo blue, and its derivatives, such as Bromindigo, Brilliant Indigo, Ciba Blue, Indigo Red, Indigo Scarlet, become a pure yellow, but the original color is fully restored by a longer or shorter exposure to the oxygen of the air.

The use of pyridine is for stripping insoluble azo dyes, which this reagent does completely on heating. Another test for these dyes is that cautious heating of the dry sample in a dry test tube volatilizes the dyestuff and produces colored vapors.

In testing for sulphur dyes with acetate of lead, tin, salt, the sample is put into a test tube with the tin solution and boiled, while the mouth of the tube is covered with a bit of filter paper moistened with the lead salt. If sulphur dyes are present the paper will be blackened. If the boiling is long kept up the blackening disappears, as after all the sulphuretted hydrogen has gone the vapor of hydrochloric still being evolved converts the black lead sulphide into white lead chloride. The tested sample should be boiled first of all with 10 per cent solution of caustic soda, to fix any sulphur that may be present in the form of dye. If this is not done the test may be rendered fallacious. The sample must be well rinsed after boiling with the lye before the tin-lead test is applied.—Oesterreichische Wollen and Keilnew Industrie.

"Do you know a good way to kill potato bugs?"

"Sure."

"What would you recommend?"

"Stop raising potatoes and let them starve to death."—Ex.

The bill as proposed by the Democratic Ways and Means Committee is as follows:

That on and after January, 1912, the articles hereinafter enumerated, described and provided for shall, when imported from any foreign country into the United States or any of its possessions (except the Philippine Islands and the islands of Guam and Tutuila), be subject to the payment of duties at the rates hereinafter provided; that is to say:

1. On cotton thread and carded yarn, warps or warp yarn, whether on beams or in bundles, skeins, cops, or in any other form, except spool thread cotton, crochet, darning, and embroidery cottons, hereinafter provided for, on all numbers up to and including numbers fifty 10 per cent ad valorem; on all numbers above No. 50 and up to and including No. 100, 15 per centum ad valorem; on all numbers above 100, 20 per centum ad valorem. On cotton cards laps, roping, sliver, or roving, 10 per centum ad valorem. On cotton waste and flocks, manufactured or otherwise advanced in value, 5 per centum ad valorem. Equivalent ad valorem rate 14.11.

2. On spool thread of cotton, crochet, darning, and embroidery cottons, on spools, reels, or balls, or in skeins, cones, or tubes, or in any other form, 15 per centum ad valorem. Equivalent ad valorem per cent 15.00.

3. On cotton cloth, not bleached, dyed, colored, stained, painted, or mercerized, containing yarn the highest number of which shall not exceed 50s 15 per cent. ad valorem; containing yarn the highest number of which shall exceed 50 and shall not exceed No. 100, twenty per centum ad valorem; containing yarn the highest number of which shall exceed No. 100, twenty-five per centum ad valorem. On cotton cloth, when dyed, colored, stained, painted, printed, or mercerized, containing yarn the highest number of which shall not exceed fifty, 20 per centum ad valorem; containing yarn the highest number of which shall not exceed 100, twenty-five per centum ad valorem; containing yarn the highest number of which shall exceed one hundred, 30 per centum ad valorem.

4. The term cotton or cloth wherever used in the paragraphs of this Act, unless otherwise specifically provided for, shall be held to include all woven fabrics of cotton, in the piece or cut in lengths, whether figured fancy or plain, and shall not include any article, finished or unfinished, made from cotton cloth. In the ascertainment of the value, upon which the duties imposed upon cotton cloth are made to depend, the entire fabric and all parts thereof shall be included.

5. On cotton cloth composed of cotton or other vegetable fiber and silk, whether known as silk-striped sleeve linings, silk stripes, or otherwise, of which cotton or other vegetable fiber is the component material of chief value, and on tracing cloth, 30 per centum ad valorem; on cotton cloth filled or coated, all oilcloths, (except silk oilcloths and oilcloths for floors), and cotton cotton window Hollands, 25 per centum ad valorem; on waterproof cloth composed of cotton or other vegetable fiber, whether composed in part of India rubber or otherwise, 25 per centum ad valorem. Equivalent ad valorem rate 24.51.

6. On all handkerchiefs or mufflers composed of cotton, whether in the piece or otherwise and whether finished or unfinished, 30 per centum ad valorem. Equivalent ad valorem rate per cent 30.)

7. On clothing, ready made, and articles of wearing apparel of every description, composed of cotton or other vegetable fiber, or of which cotton or other vegetable fiber is the component material of chief value, made up or manufactured, wholly or in part, by the tailor, seamstress, or other manufacturer, and not otherwise specially provided for in this act, 30 per centum ad valorem, on shirt, collars, and cuffs, of which cotton is the component material of chief value, 25 per centum ad valorem, equivalent ad valorem per cent of 30 and 25.

8. On plushes, velvets, velveteens, corduroys and all pile fabrics, cut or uncut, whether or not the pile covers the entire surface, any of the foregoing composed of cotton or other vegetable fiber, except flax, and on manufactures or articles in any form, including such as are commonly known as bias dress facings or skirt bindings, made or cut from plushes, velvets, velveteens, corduroys, or other pile fabrics composed of cotton or other vegetable fiber, 30 per centum ad valorem. Equivalent ad valorem rate 30.00.

9. On curtains, table covers, and on all articles manufactured of cotton chenille, or of which cotton chenille is the component material of chief value, tapestries, and other Jacquard figured upholstery goods, composed wholly or in chief value of cotton or other vegetable fiber, or any of the foregoing, in the piece or otherwise, 35 per centum ad valorem.

11. On stockings, hose and half hose, made on knitting machines or frames, composed of cotton or other vegetable fiber, and not otherwise specially provided for in this Act, 20 per centum ad valorem.

11. On stockings, hose and half hose, selvedged, fashioned, narrowed or shaped wholly or in part by knitting machines or frames or knit by hand, including such as are commercially known as seamless stockings, hose and half hose, and clocked stockings, hose and half hose, on all of the above composed of cotton or other vegetable fiber, finished or unfinished, 40 per centum ad valorem. On men's and boy's cotton gloves, knitted or woven, 35 per centum, ad valorem.

12. On shirts and drawers, pants,

vests, union suits, combination suits, tights, sweaters, corset covers, and all underwear of every description, made wholly or in part on knitting machines or frames, or knit by hand, finished or unfinished, not including stockings, hose, and half hose, composed of cotton or other vegetable fiber, 30 per centum ad valorem.

13. On bandings, beltings, bindings, bone casings, cards, garters, ribbons, tire fabric suitable for use in pneumatic tires, suspenders and braces, tapes, tubing and webs or webbing, any of the foregoing made of cotton or other vegetable fiber, and India rubber, or of which cotton or other vegetable material is the component material in chief value, and not embroidered by hand or machinery, spindle bandings, woven, braided or twister lamp, stove or candle wicking made of cotton or other vegetable fiber, loom harness, healds, or collets made of cotton or other vegetable fiber, or of which cotton or other vegetable fiber is the component material of chief value, boot, shoe and corset lacings made of cotton or other vegetable fiber, and labels, for garments or other articles, composed of cotton or other vegetable fiber 25 per centum ad valorem; on belting for machinery made of cotton or other vegetable fiber and India rubber, or of which cotton or other vegetable fiber is the component material of chief value, 15 per centum ad valorem.

14. On cotton table damask, and manufactures of cotton table damask, or of which cotton table damask is the component material of chief value, not specially provided for in this Act, 25 per centum ad valorem.

15. On towels, doilies, bath mats, quilts, blankets, polishing cloths, mop cloths, wash rags, sheets, and batting, any of the foregoing made of cotton, or of which cotton is the component material of chief value, 25 per centum ad valorem.

16. On all articles made from cotton cloth, whether finished or unfinished, and all manufactures of cotton or of which cotton is the component material of chief value, not specially provided for in this Act, 30 per centum ad valorem.

"Don't you think it best to go to bed between ten and twelve?"

"No; that's too many in a bed."—Ex.

"Ya-as, I once knew a man, sir, who fell off a window sill in a flat twenty stories high and never hurt himself, beyond a few bruises."

"Nonsense!"

"True! Up there he was, cleanin' the window, and he fell right off."

"Bosh! How could that be?"

"Waal, sir, you see, he just happened luckily to fall inside."—Ex.

"Was there much of a house when Bill put on his new show?"

"Very small."

"Much applause?"

"A dog in the centre aisle wagged his tail."—Ex.

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THURSDAY, July 27

Will Not Publish Directory.

We have decided that we will not begin the publication of our Cotton Mill Directory of the South before January 1st, 1912.

We had expected to get out one edition on August 1st, 1911, but for several reasons we have decided to postpone publication until a later date.

The publication of a directory of this kind calls for an almost endless amount of work and we feel that being a new publication we can better devote our time to developing the Southern Textile Bulletin.

Our editor was the author of the Southern Cotton Mill Directory and originated all of its features. He therefore knows the work required and the expense connected with such a directory.

There is a demand for an accurate directory which will furnish reliable information relative to the cotton mills of the South and beginning January 1st, 1912, we will begin January 1st, 1911, we will issue an edition every six months.

Schedule I.

The cotton manufacturing industry of the South has been greatly agitated this week by the cotton goods tariff bill, which has been reported by the Ways and Means Committee and adopted by the Democratic caucus.

The changes in Schedule I, which is the cotton goods schedule, are extremely radical and if enacted will work great injury to the cotton manufacturing industry of the South.

There are about four thousand articles which are to be considered in framing a complete tariff bill and we fail to see why a Democratic House, in which the controlling interest is from the South, should choose the product of the leading industry of the South for almost the first attack.

In the first place the industry is still suffering from a period of four years of unprofitable business and while better times appear to be ahead, there is no certainty of normal business conditions and the admission of foreign yarns and cloths at this time would cripple the industry to a marked degree.

Moreover, it is well known that the experts of the Tariff Board are now at work both in this country and in Europe, compiling figures relative to the cotton manufacturing costs here and abroad. Those figures will be at the disposal of the Congress at an early date, and it can then be seen whether the reductions will injure the industry or not.

Chairman Underwood stated two years ago that Congress did not have sufficient information upon which to base a cotton goods tariff and although none other has been secured since then, he forgets this now, that his faction is in control and would railroad a bill through Congress that provides for unusual reductions.

We do not believe in a graft tariff but we do consider that the cotton manufacturing interests of the South is entitled to protection to the extent of cost of production plus a reasonable profit and we have confidence in the ability of the Tariff Board to determine the approximate figures.

It may be good politics to pass the proposed reduction of Schedule I, but we do not believe that the consumer of cotton goods will be benefited in the least and it is certain that the reduction of the tariff on hides, two years ago has not enabled the working man to buy his shoes any cheaper.

We charge openly that the importers of cotton goods are behind the present movement to reduce Schedule I, and that the financial benefits will all go to them and none to the consumer. We also have reason to believe that the importers have men employed to promote this agitation.

The Ways and Means Committee of Congress is treating the cotton manufacturers with scant consideration, but for this we can thank the interests that are behind Schedule K and the tactics they have pursued in defeating legislation.

The cotton manufacturers should not suffer for the faults of those interested in Schedule K, for they have been fair in their dealings and have at all times expressed themselves as being willing to give accurate information relative to their costs.

All they ask is that the tariff on cotton goods be left at a point which will allow them cost plus a reasonable profit.

We do not believe that the proposed bill will pass the Senate.

Proposed Tariff Bill.

The cotton tariff bill as proposed by the Ways and Means Committee is printed in full on page 9.

In brief the changes may be given as follows:

The Tariff Act of 1909 provided for a duty of 2 1-2 per number per pound on numbers lower than 15s, 1-6 cent per number per pound on numbers between 15s and 30s and 1-5c. per number per pound on numbers over 30s.

The proposed bill provided for ad valorem duties of 10 per cent on numbers up to 50s and 15 per cent on numbers from 50s to 100s and 20 per cent on numbers over 100s.

The proposed bill reduces the tariff on laps, roving, etc., from 35 per cent to 10 per cent. It reduces the tariff on cotton waste from 20 per cent to 5 per cent.

The 1909 tariff bill provided specific duties of a certain amount per square yard on unbleached cloth but specified a minimum ad valorem duty in each case which varied from 25 to 40 per cent.

The proposed bill provides 15 per cent ad valorem duty on unbleached cloth woven of yarns less than No. 50s and 20 per cent ad valorem on unbleached cloth woven of yarns between 50s and 100s.

Very Latest News.

The Manufacturers Record of Baltimore, Md., publishes the following item in their issue of last week:

"W. M. Smith, John Odell, David Cannon, Concord, N. C., and associates will organize a company capitalized at \$200,000 to build a cotton mill."

This item of "live news" appeared in the Concord Sun of July 14th, 1881 and is therefore only 30 years old.

The Concord Tribune recently published the old notice as a matter of historic interest and the Manufacturers Record, which is usually very accurate, took it for a new item and the joke is on them.

The John Odell mentioned in the item is Capt. J. M. Odell, the veteran cotton manufacturer, who is now dead, as the item refers to the original organization of the Odell Mills.

Fly Killing.

Worcester, Mass., in their war against flies offered prizes for the one killing the greatest number, the first prize of \$100 was won by a boy 12 years of age, who killed 1,219,000 allowing 50,000 to the pint. In all 16 barrels of flies were killed by the 232 contestants.

PERSONAL NEWS

C. E. Willis is now fixing looms at Newry, S. C.

Lon Workman is now located at Shelby, N. C.

J. L. Roper has accepted a position in the store of the Poe Mills, Greenville, S. C.

Arthur Thorpe has resigned as overseer of carding and spinning at the Jennings Mill, Lumberton, N. C.

Abner Richardson has resigned as overseer of weaving at the Anna Mills, Kings Mountain, N. C.

C. C. Dawson has been promoted to overseer of carding at the Maysworth Mfg. Co., Maysworth, N. C.

J. F. Johnson has been promoted to overseer of spinning at Maysworth, N. C.

Lee Beaudrot, secretary of the Panola Mills, Greenwood, S. C., has been quite ill.

B. D. Gaddy has been given full charge of the Knitting Department of the Priscilla Mills, Meridian, Miss.

H. B. Jennings, president of the Fairmont (S. C.) Cotton Mills, has been visiting at Greenwood, S. C.

T. G. Hughes, overseer of the knitting Department at Berryton, Ga., has been visiting at Rome, Ga.

J. T. Hull has moved from Cherokee Falls, S. C., to Kings Mountain, N. C.

P. P. Jones, of the Erwin Mills, W. Durham, N. C., has accepted a position at Rocky Mount, N. C.

T. B. Joyner has accepted a position in the cloth room of the Richland Cotton Mills, Columbia, S. C.

L. P. Lewis has been promoted to outside overseer at the Loray Mills, Gastonia, N. C.

Scott Carter, of Bond Springs, Ga., has accepted a position with the Union Cotton Mills, Lafayette, Ga.

N. Hullender, of Greensboro, N. C., has accepted a position with the Loray Mills, Gastonia, N. C.

M. M. Lindsay, overseer at Cliffside, N. C., has been visiting at Gastonia, N. C.

W. E. Ford has resigned as second hand in spinning at Bemis, Tenn., and is now located at Huntsville, Ala.

M. V. Poovey, of Huntsville, Ala., has accepted the position of second hand in spinning at Bemis, Tenn.

Claud Ramsey, secretary of the Locke Cotton Mills, Concord, N. C., is spending a two weeks vacation at Asheville, N. C.

Wesley Stewart, of Laurel Hill, N. C., has accepted a position as second hand at the Roberdel Mills, Rockingham, N. C.

William Lucas, of Warrenton, S. C., has accepted a position with the Seminole Mfg. Co., at Clearwater, S. C.

W. P. Moneyham, of McColl, S. C., has accepted the position of overseer of carding and spinning at the Jennings Mill, Lumberton, N. C.

A. I. McDonald, superintendent of the St. Paul (N. C.) Cotton Mill is on a ten days visit to Washington and New York.

G. W. Brigman, superintendent of the Raeford (N. C.) Mill, has been on a visit to Columbia and Charleston.

Claud Gore, secretary and treasurer of the Great Falls Mfg. Co., of Rockingham, N. C., is spending his vacation at Little Switzerland, N. C.

R. J. Belue, overseer of carding at Fairmont, S. C., was called to Tryon, N. C., last week by illness of relatives.

Forest Wall has resigned as overseer of weaving at Cherokee Falls, S. C., and is now located at Cliffside, N. C.

CARDS,
DRAWING,

COTTON
MILL MACHINERY

SPINNING
FRAMES,

MASON MACHINE WORKS

TAUNTON, MASS.

EDWIN HOWARD, Southern Agent
Charlotte, N. C.

COMBERS,
LAP MACHINES

MULES,
LOOMS.

W. C. Neal has moved from Douglasville, Ga., to the Chadwick Mill, Charlotte, N. C.

W. D. Carver has accepted a position with the Loray Cotton Mills, Gastonia, N. C.

J. P. Rivais has accepted a position as overseer of cloth room at the Columbus (Ga.) Mfg. Co.

James Westmoreland has has resigned as second hand in weaving at Iva, S. C., to accept a similar position at Calhoun Falls, S. C.

Ralph Odell, commercial agent of the Department of Labor and Commerce, has completed his work in Spain, and is now located at Turin, Italy.

Reuben Medlin has resigned as second hand in weaving at the Gluck Mills, Anderson, S. C., to accept a similar position with the Anderson Cotton Mills.

A. R. McEachern, secretary and treasurer of the St. Paul (N. C.) Cotton Mill was called to Richmond, Va., last week by the illness of his brother.

A. W. Tindall has resigned as master mechanic at the Brogon Mills, Anderson, S. C., to accept a similar position with the Alta Vista (Va.) Cotton Mill.

Paul Harding has resigned as superintendent of the Wylie Mills, Chester, S. C., and will be manager of the Spartanburg office of the Gibbs Machine Co.

Geo. R. Murphy, formerly overseer of carding and spinning at the Asheville (N. C.) Cotton Mills, has accepted a position with the Pomona Mills, Greensboro, N. C.

OVERFLOW PERSONALS PAGE 16.

Superintendents and Overseers

ABINGDON MILLS,

Huntsville, Ala.

J. W. Almoult...Superintendent
E. H. Buckner...Carder
Wm. Lehman...Spinner
F. D. Lockmon, Weaver, Cloth Room
Claud Hogan...Master Mechanic

CLINTON COTTON MILLS,

Clinton, S. C.

A. S. Winslow...Superintendent
D. R. Harriman, Jr.,...Carder
J. A. Campbell...Spinner
N. W. Garner...Weaver
J. M. Wilson...Master Mechanic

ARCADE MILL,

Rock Hill, S. C.

W. E. Stafford...Superintendent
C. M. Rafter...Carder
V. Gray...Spinner
A. T. Quantz...Weaver
F. M. Burris...Cloth Room
E. E. Boone...Master Mechanic

TALLAPOOSA MILLS,

Tallapoosa, Ga.

C. E. Pearce...Superintendent
W. R. Salter...Carder
J. D. Head...Spinner
C. K. Lawson...Twister
J. A. Seltzer...Warper
S. C. Lindsay...Engineer



CAPACITY
1.00 LBS. PER HOUR.

The Ideal Cotton Cleaning, Opening and Blooming Machine.

BALE BREAKER
and OPENER

Pneumatic C. O. B. Machine.

SHEET STEEL

OPENS—The Cotton.
CLEANS—The Cotton.
AGES—The Cotton.
REMOVES—All Dirt and Sand.
DELIVERS—The Cotton Fiber in Ideal Condition for the Pickers.
ELIMINATES—Destructive Bale Breakers.
REDUCES—The Speed of Picker Beaters.
SAVES—The Cotton Fibres.
FIRE AND RUST PROOF—No Additional Power or Labor.

Floor Space
2 feet x 8 feet
7 feet high

EMPIRE DUPLEX GIN COMPANY, 68 William St., New York

MILL NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

Greenville, S. C.—The Poe Mfg. Co., lost one of their tenement houses by fire last Thursday.

Clinton, S. C.—The Lydia Cotton Mills will suspend for two weeks commencing August 1st.

Lindale, Ga.—The Massachusetts Mills resumed operations on Monday after a shut down of two weeks.

Evansville, Ind.—The plant of the Evansville Woolen Mills Co., which recently went into bankruptcy, as noted, will be sold in September or October.

Rocky Mount, N. C.—T. A. Novey, of this place and other parties, expect to establish a comfort factory. It is said that T. A. Novey is prepared to correspond with manufacturers of the necessary machinery.

Cleveland, Tenn.—The Cleveland Woolen Mills, a Tennessee corporation, have incorporated under the state laws of Illinois. The amount of capital authorized to be used in that state is \$50,000.

Frostburg, Md.—It is proposed to establish a silk mill here and the Board of Trade is promoting the enterprise. No details have been determined and further announcements will doubtless appear soon.

Atlanta, Ga.—The Exposition Mills have placed a contract for an addition of 10,000 spindles and it is reported that they have taken an option on an equipment of 35,000 spindles more and these will probably be installed.

Rockingham, N. C.—A number of improvements are being made at Roberdel Mill No. 2. A new beaming room will be built, the old room to be filled with looms. A new boiler is also being installed.

Randleman, N. C.—The Deep River Mills shipped out a carload of bags going to the State of Michigan last week. There seems to be quite a demand for Randleman bags and some large shipments are being made.

Atlanta, Ga.—A charter has been issued to the American Canopy Co., to manufacture and sell canopies, canopy tops, protective coverings and other articles of the same nature. The minimum capital is \$10,000 with privilege of increasing to \$250,000.

Lumberton, N. C.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Lumberton Cotton Mills was held Tuesday and the old board of directors was re-elected. At a subsequent meeting of the directors the officers were re-elected and a quarterly dividend of 4 per cent was declared.

Newton, N. C.—It is likely that the Clyde and the Newton Cotton Mills will suspend operations in August, for how long it is not known. In common with mills elsewhere, they have not been in clover for some years, although they have been running right along.

Lumberton, N. C.—A quarterly meeting of the directors of the Dresden Cotton Mills was held recently and a quarterly dividend of 2 per cent was declared. The directors of the new Jennings Cotton Mills have also met but no business of importance was transacted.

Lynchburg, Va.—The Lynchburg Cotton Mills Co.'s Mill has closed down for several weeks, no definite time being announced as yet for resumption. While the mill is idle the operatives who occupy the company's dwellings will be given their rent free.

Greenville, S. C.—The new office of the Monaghan Mills, is about completed, and it will only be a few more days before the furniture can be moved in.

The rains have detained the work of erecting the new cloth room. This will be pushed at every opportunity, and it will not be very long before the new addition will be ready for occupancy.

Knoxville, Tenn.—The Knoxville Spinning Co., is installing machinery for manufacturing yarns and similar products. It is placing the equipment in a 60x450 foot building formerly used for woolen goods manufacture. The number of spindles has not been stated but it is understood they will be sufficient to employ about 150 operatives. This enterprise is under the management of L. G. Tyson, president of the Knoxville Cotton Mill Co.

Columbus, Ga.—The Greenwood Land Co. has sold up to the Meritas Mills all of its land south of Thirty-first street, and east of Eighth avenue, between that avenue and the Central of Georgia Railway. This Meritas Mills bought of the Greenwood Land Co., last year 20 acres just north of this tract and then had erected a large cotton mill thereon. This new purchase, it is rumored, may mean a new mill.

Albemarle, N. C.—The Wiscasset Mills Co., has decided to enlarge its No. 2 mill's picker building and contract for the construction has been awarded to T. C. Thompson & Bros., of Birmingham, Ala., and Charlotte, N. C. This addition will be two stories high, of mill construction. The company is operating about 65,000 ring spindles, 16,000 twister spindles, dyeing and bleaching and finishing equipment, etc., on the production of white and colored hosiery and weaving yarns.

Knoxville, Tenn.—The Knoxville Spinning Co., has been organized by L. D. Tyson, president of the Knoxville Cotton Mill Co. The new company is installing spindles and accompanying equipment for manufacturing knitting yarns in a 60x450 foot building. The machinery was purchased at the recent sale of the Knoxville Woolen Mills and the plant will be ready for operation by October, employing 150 operatives.

Dallas, N. C.—There is now grave apprehension that those cotton mills on the south fork of the Catawba, dependent upon the river for their power, in part or whole, will be compelled to shut down in the near future as the water is getting lower each day.

The river is the lowest that it has been since 1845, the year of that memorable drought, when corn was made only along the river banks.

Loncoming, Md.—The Klots Throwing Co., will add new machinery in order to increase the output of its plant and thus meet the growing demand for its product. This machinery has been ordered by Superintendent W. P. Seem. In order to improve working conditions the company has just installed a cooling system to keep the temperature of the mill from 10 to 20 degrees lower than outdoor temperature. This company throws silk and has several plants, its principal one being at Carbondale, Pa.

McColl, S. C.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Marlboro Cotton Mills was held here July 19. With the exception of D. C. Williams, new superintendents have recently been placed in charge of these mills. The general manager, Robert Chapin, is an efficient and conscientious mill man, and is doing all in his power to cope with present conditions. The four mills are now working only four days of each week. Dr. J. C. Moore was elected to fill the position on the advisory board left vacant by the death of Capt. John R. Parker.

Salisbury, N. C.—The Vance Cotton Mills will probably soon announce that arrangements have been completed for their proposed additional mill decided on some months ago. The company increased its capital to the extent of \$200,000 in order to build this mill, as previously announced. This addition is to be equipped with spindles for manufacturing fine yarns. It will probably be as large or larger than the present mill, which operates 10,000 ring spindles.

Thomasville, N. C.—T. C. Thompson & Brothers, of Charlotte, N. C., and Birmingham, Ala., have received contract to erect the additional mill building of the Amazon Cotton Mills of Thomasville, N. C.

This latter company was mentioned last week as to build this addition and the structure will be 110 feet long by 107 feet wide of brick mill construction and one story high. About 6,000 spindles and accompanying equipment will be installed, thus about doubling the company's present machinery. Contract has also been awarded for this machinery, which will be furnished by the Whitin Machine Works of Whitinsville, Mass. About \$100,000 will be the cost of this Amazon enlargement.

Jonesville, S. C.—The Jonesville Manufacturing company, its equipment and land are to be sold on August 9.

The sale will be before the court house door of this city at noon and will go to the highest bidder, who before hand must deposit with the trustees either a certified check for \$100,000 or ten thousand dollars in cash.

According to the officials decree, no upset price has been fixed.

The land includes 108 1-2 acres and all the plant of the Jonesville Manufacturing company, which consists of 15,000 spindles and 400 looms and the machinery in the knitting mill.

It is understood an effort was made to have the knitting mill and the yarn mill sold separately but as will be seen this will not be done.

Rockwood, Tenn.—At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Rockwood Mills hosiery, the various reports showed that the industry had done a flourishing business during the past year, and a dividend of 15 per cent on the entire capital stock was declared. In addition to this, a neat sum was passed to the surplus and an appropriation of \$10,000 was made for the establishment of a box factory in connection with the mills. The business has grown to such proportions that it was found that a good sum could be saved each year by the manufacture of the boxes here. It is stated that work on the new addition will begin at once. It was also decided to buy a number of additional knitting machines. All the old officers were re-elected. Sewell Howard was made a member of the Board of Directors in place of Willard Warner.

Greenville, S. C.—At a special meeting of the stockholders of the Parker Cotton Mills company held July 20th, at the company's office, resolutions were adopted authorizing the increasing of the capital stock of the company from ten to fifteen million dollars. A meeting of the board of directors of the company was held also, but regarding what transpired at this meeting nothing was given out by officials of the company.

As will be remembered, at a

meeting of the directors of the Parker Cotton Mills company held May 17, resolutions were adopted calling for a meeting of the stockholders of the company on July 20th, to authorize the increase of the capital stock of the company from ten to fifteen millions.

The increase was made by the issue of \$5,000,000 additional stock, which will be divided into guaranteed, preferred and common stock, as determined by the directors. The guaranteed stock is to be issued only for cash at par, for the acquisition of additional property. The preferred and common stocks are to be issued for such consideration as may be determined by the board of directors.

While no official statement has been issued it is well known that the following mills will be purchased: Otteray at Union, Pine Creek at Camden, Fairfield at Winnsboro, and Wylie at Chester. It is also said that the Conestee at Reedy River and the Walhalla at Walhalla will be included.

Dalton, Ga.—A local report says that the fact that the Crown Cotton Mills, Dalton's largest corporation, and the administration have been at loggerheads during the last few years, to the detriment of the city, is generally known here, but it now seems that a settlement has been effected, whereby harmony will prevail.

Representative M. G. Tarver has dropped his plan to introduce a bill in the General Assembly to annex the mill's property on the north of here, and several prominent men connected with the mills and who had refused to pay their street paving assessments, have decided to pay up and use their influence to get others to do so. The majority of those who have not paid their assessments are said to be stockholders in the mills.

A bill will be passed which will incorporate the city's holdings north of here and on which will be located the new pumping station of the waterworks. The bill will also contain the provision that 4 per cent of the voters can call an election to annex other property, the majority to rule in the election which shall be participated in by city voters and voters in the district proposed for annexation.

The mills will also give to the city a right of way through their property for a street to the new waterworks plant, and will not interfere with the city's using Mill Creek water.

Saved by Lightning.

On July 14 Will Heffner, a mill operative at the Greers Manufacturing Company, Greer, S. C., was painfully though not seriously injured by being caught in the belt-

ing in the card room while cleaning out some machinery. His left arm was almost mashed to a pulp while he suffered terribly from wounds received on the face and head. Strange to say just at the same time the accident occurred an electrical storm was going on on the outside. The lightning was very vivid and hit near the mill, which caused the machinery to stop, thereby saving Heffner's life, for otherwise he would have been crushed to death, it being impossible to stop the mill in time to save him. So one time in the world's history lightning saved the life of a human being.

Improving Egyptian Cotton Crop.

The date of the cotton-worm campaign being near at hand, the Minister of the Interior recently addressed a circular to governors and mudirichs urging them to give certain instructions to those under them in order to destroy the destructive enemy of Egypt's most important product. This circular repeats the advice given each year to provincial officers and to cultivators alike, to help them assist the efforts of the Government. It further adds that all arrangements ought to be made to commence work by May 25. The campaign will last until the end of August, the official date of the closure. If by that time however, the plague is not definitely destroyed in certain Provinces, the mudirs and governors will advise the Ministry of the Interior and the campaign will be continued by the ministry until September 30.

The Government also gives notice that four European inspectors have been engaged from the staff of the Khedivial Agricultural Society to add the surveillance of the work against the cotton worm.

The Alexandria General Produce Association has petitioned the Egyptian Government to take measures to forbid the transport of cotton seed from the Upper to Lower Egypt, in order to prevent all mixing of seed in the ginning factories, as this may be detrimental to the cotton of Lower Egypt, which is of a much superior quality. The president of the Council of Ministers has replied that he has referred the question to the newly formed Department of Agriculture, which is giving the matter attention.

Some samples of cotton grown in the Sudan, in Khartum and Barber Provinces, were sent lately to Liverpool, where they have been judged by experts to be of very good quality the sample being both long and of great strength and most suitable for needs of Lancashire.—Consular Reports

Textile Directories

Southern Cotton Mill Directory

BY TEXTILE PUBLISHING CO.

POCKET SIZE \$1.00

American Textile Directory

BY LORD & NAGLE

Office Edition \$3.00 Traveling Edition \$2.00

Blue Book

BY DAVIDSON PUBLISHING CO.

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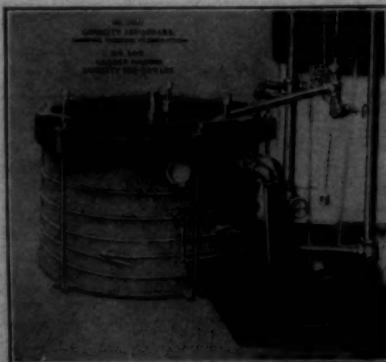
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In the Psarski Dyeing Machine

Saves Labor
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Sulphur—Developed—Vat Dyes
Done Equally Well

RAW STOCK DYEING—The cotton goes to cards in as good condition as directly from bales. It is not rolled into balls and strings.

BLEACHING—Bleached and washed PERFECTLY CLEAN—FREE FROM CHLORIN OR ACID. 3 1/2 hours to hatch. Is not pounded and twisted into practically waste.

SKEIN DYEING—No Boiling Out—No Tangle—Yarns are left Smooth and in perfect condition for winding, knitting, etc.

HOSIERY—Recommended size of machine does 300 pounds to batch, SULPHUR OR DEVELOPED BLACKS. It is not Roughed—No Singeing required—No Sorting—No Damaged.

15 to 20 per cent Saving in Drugs

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J. F. PORTER, Southern Representative, Room 209, Rhodes Building, Marietta Street, ATLANTA, GEORGIA

Cotton Goods Report

New York.—The situation in cotton goods from either the buyers or sellers standpoint is not satisfactory, and buyers are said to be leaving the market after placing very light orders for fall deliveries.

Prices are said to be slowly easing off on bleached goods, brown drills, sheetings and gray goods, and the buyer is by no means anxious to put through any forward contracts at the present time, even if inducements are offered by the seller.

Buyers are looking at the bumper cotton crop and claim that much lower prices of goods will result any they also claim that stocks are accumulating in several quarters.

Sellers say, however, that with the curtailment now going on, should any large demand for goods appear there is almost certain to be a scarcity and prices will consequently be higher.

Houses handling lines of narrow gingham say that they cannot see any reason for pricing lines of these goods early. The attitude of the buyer appears to be that he is not ready yet to take up the question of gingham for spring. It is not expected that the price will be made until early in September.

The buying of prints has increased since buyers have learned that they will be protected on well known lines. Stocks of prints in second hands are said to have been small, and now that jobbers are sure of the position of prints, much more activity is looked for in these goods.

B. B. & R. Knight report that sales on Fruit of the Loom have materially increased since the new price was made and it is generally thought that shortly a higher price will be made on these goods, although it is questioned by many whether the market will follow the low price which they have made.

The last week in the Fall River print cloth market was very dull and prices very irregular. Interest was confined largely to bidding for nearby deliveries at concessions.

It is reported that a few sales were made during the week at prices an eighth of a cent or so off the asking prices quoted, but as a rule the manufacturers have refused to concede anything.

Any extended demand for goods would undoubtedly disclose a firmness; the manufacturers insisting upon prices which would enable them to emerge from the sale even.

The total sales were estimated at 45,000 pieces, all being odds and nearly all spots.

Current quotations are given in New York as follows:

Print cloths, 28-in., std 3% to ..	
28-in., 64x60s 77-16 to ..	
Gray goods, 39-in 68x72s 5% to ..	
38½-inch, standard.. 4% to 5	
4-yards, 80x80s..... 6% to ..	
Brown drills, stand..... 8% to ..	
Sheetings, south std.. 8 to 8%	
3-yard 7½ to 7%	
4-yard, 56x60s 6 to 6%	

Denims, 9-ounce 14 to 17	
Stark, 8-ounce duck... 13% to ..	
Hartford, 11-ounce 40-in duck 17 to ..	
Tickings, 8-ounce 13½ to ..	
Standard fancy prints.. 5 to 5%	
Standard gingham 7 to ..	
Fine dress gingham... 7½ to 9%	
Kid finished cambrics.. 3% to 4	

World's Visible Supply of American Cotton.

July 14th, 1911 1,004,768	
Previous week 1,209,399	
Last year 1,037,720	

Weekly Cotton Statistics.

New York, July 21.—The following statistics on the movement of cotton for the week ending Friday, July 21, were compiled by the New York cotton exchange.

WEEKLY MOVEMENT.

	This Yr.	Last Yr.
Port receipts	4,890	54,214
Overland to mills and Canada	4,252	14,057
Southern mill takings (estimated)	20,000	10,000
Loss of stock at interior towns	6,572	23,462

TOTAL CROP MOVEMENT

	This Yr.	Last Yr.
Ports receipts	8,480,651	7,297,651
Overland to mills and Canada	946,373	844,860
Southern mill takings (estimated)	2,190,000	2,120,000
Stock at interior towns in excess of Sept. 1st	46,767	*7.87

Brought into sight thus far for season... 11,663,791 10,254,638
*—Decrease.

Outlook Promising.

Memphis, Tenn., July 22.—The Commercial Appeal said Monday:

The cotton crop grew and developed in a normal way during the week in the two Carolinas, Georgia and all states west of the Mississippi river and in Tennessee. In Mississippi and Alabama there are complaints of excessive rainfall, but the damage appears to have been slight and such as will be easily overcome with fair weather. The plant has grown rapidly, but generally taking on fruit also. Continued excess of rainfall might cause excessive growth at the expense of fruitage so that dry weather east of the Mississippi river is desirable.

General and copious rains have caused a marked revival of the plant in Texas and Oklahoma and the outlook is decidedly more promising. Sufficient rain for the present has fallen in these states.

"I understand they have a skeleton in their family."

"Yes; I saw her in swimming yesterday."—Ex.

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NORFOLK, VIRGINIA.

"Why does Mrs. Flegg admire her husband so?"

"He dipped his mucilage brush in the ink and said nothing."—Buffalo Express.

Teacher—"If I gave your brother two apples and you one what would that make?"

Kid—"A one-round fight in which my brother would get licked."—Ex.

Economy.

It was at a reception and the lady, who had been reading up on health culture, mistook Lawyer Williams for his brother, the doctor.

"Is it better," she asked confidentially, "to lie on the right side or the left?"

"Madame," replied the lawyer, "if one is on the right side it often isn't necessary to lie at all."—Success.

The Yarn Market

Philadelphia, Pa.—While there have been very numerous inquiries for cotton yarns it is reported that a very few of them have resulted in orders as the buyers want much lower prices on account of the decline in cotton. The last week was really dull with a declining tendency but deliveries on old contracts are reported to have been good. Some dealers predict a temporary break which they say will be followed by an advance when consumers of yarns realize the smallness of the stocks.

Hosiery and underwear manufacturers are said to be making no goods for stocks and buying only yarn enough to fill orders.

Receipts of yarn from the South are small and it is estimated that the production of the Southern yarn mills is only 60 per cent of normal.

Southern Single Skeins:

8s	20	—
10s	20 1-2	—
12s	21	21 1-2
14s	21 1-2	—
16s	22	—
20s	22	—
26s	24	—
30s	25	—

Southern Two-Ply Skeins:

4s to 8s	20 1-2	—
10s	21	—
12s	21 1-2	—
14s	21 1-2	—
16s	21 1-2-22	—
20s	22 1-2	—
24s	23 1-2	—
26s	24	—
30s	25	—
40s	29 1-2	—
50s	31 1-2	—
60s	39	—

Carpet and Upholstery Yarn in Skeins:

8-3 hard twist	20	—
8-4 slack	21	—
9-4 slack	21 1-4	—

Southern Single Warps:

8s	20 1-2	—
10s	21	—
12s	21 1-2	—
14s	21	21 1-2
16s	22	—
20s	22	22 1-2
30s	25	—
24s	24	—
40s	30	—
36s	28	—
40s	30	30 1-2
Southern Two-Ply Warps:		
8s	21	—
10s	21 1-2	—
12s	21 1-2	—

14s	22	—
16s	22 1-2	—
20s	21 1-2	—
24s	24	—
26s	24 1-2	—
30s	25	—
36s	27 1-2-28	—
40s	30	—
50s	35	—

Southern Frame Spun Yarn on Cones:

8s	20 1-2	—
10s	21	—
12s	21 1-2	—
14s	21 1-2-22	—
16s	21 1-2-22	—
18s	22 1-2-23 1-2	—
20s	22 1-2	—
22s	23	—
24s	23 1-2	—
26s	24 1-2	—
30s	24 1-2-25	—
40s	29 1-2	—

Single Skein Carded Peeler:

20s	24 1-2-25	—
24s	25 1-2	—
26s	26	—
30s	29	—
36s	32 1-2-33	—
40s	33	—
50s	38 1-2-39	—
20s	25	—

Two-Ply Carded Peeler Skeins:

20s	25	—
22s	25 1-2	—
24s	26	—
26s	26 1-2	—
30s	29	29 1-2
36s	32	—
40s	34	34 1-2
50s	39	—

Single Combed Peeler Skeins:

20s	29	30
24s	32	—
30s	36	38
40s	39	—
50s	39	—
60s	45	—

Two-Ply Combed Peeler Skeins:

20s	30	—
24s	32	—
30s	36	38
40s	42	43
50s	48	50
60s	56	57
70s	66	67
80s	75	—

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South Carolina and Georgia Mill Stocks.

North Carolina Mill Stocks.

	Bid	Asked		Bid	Asked
Abbeville Cotton Mills	70	75	Arlington	140	
Aiken Mfg. Co.	85		Atherton	80	
American Spinning Co.	160		Avon	100	
Anderson Cot. Mills pfd	90		Bloomfield	110	
Aragon Mills		65	Brookside	100	105
Arcadia Mills		95	Brown Mfg. Co.		
Arkwright Mills		100	Cannon	125	141
Augusta Factory, Ga.	60	65	Cabarrus	126	140
Avondale Mills, Ala.	116	120	Chadwick-Hoskins		95
Belton Cotton Mills	120	125	Chadwick-Hoskins, pfd.		100
Brandon Mills	84 1/2	91	Clara		110
Brogan Mills		61	Cliffside	190	200
Calhoun Mills		61	Cora		135
Capital Cotton Mills	80	85	Dresden		136
Chiquola Mills		167	Dilling		
Clifton Mfg. Co.		101	Elford	100	125
Clifton Mfg. Co.		100	Elmira, pfd.		100
Clinton Cotton Mills		125	Erwin, pfd	101	102
Courtenay Mfg. Co.		95	Florence		126
Columbus Mfg. Co., Ga.	92 1/2	100	Flint		136
Cox Mfg. Company		70	Gaston		90
D. E. Converse Co.		85	Gibson	70	85
Dallas Mfg. Co., Ala.		110	Highland Park		200
Darlington Mfg. Co.	75		Highland Park, pfd.		101
Drayton Mills	90	95	Henrietta		170
Eagle & Phenix Mills, Ga.	117		Imperial		101
Easley Cotton Mills	160	165	Kesler	125	140
Enoree Mfg. Co.		100	Linden		
Enoree Mfg. Co., pfd.	100		Loray, pfd.	90	94
Enterprise Mfg. Co., Ga.	75		Lowell		200
Exposition Cot. Mills, Ga.		210	Lumberton		251
Fairfield Cotton Mills		70	Mooreville	125	
Gaffney Mfg. Co.	56		Modena		90
Gainesville C. M. Co., Ga.		80	Nokomis, N. C.		200
Glenwood Mills		141	Ozark		110
Glenn-Lowry Mfg. Co.	101		Patterson	110	115
Glenn-L. Mfg. Co., pfd.		95	Raleigh	100	104
Gluck Mills		102	Roanoke Mills	151	161
Granby Cot. Mills, pfd.		38	Salisbury		136
Graniteville Mfg. Co.	160	165	Statesville Cot. Mills		96
Greenwood Cotton Mills	57	59	Trenton, N. C.		
Grendel Mills		100	Tuscarora		110
Hamrick Mills		100	Washington, pfd.	100	106
Hartsville Cot. Mills		190	Washington		30
Inman Mills		105	Wiscasset		117 1/2
Inman Mills, pfd		101	Woodlawn	100	103
Jackson Mills		95			
King, Jno. P. Mfg Co., Ga.	85	100			
Lancaster Cotton Mills	130				
Lancaster Cot. Mills, pfd	98				
Langley Mfg. Co.		110			
Laurens Cot. Mills		125			
Limestone Cotton Mills		175			
Lockhart Mills		70			
Marlboro Mills		80			
Mills Mfg. Co.	90				
Mollohon Mfg. Co.		105			
Monarch Cot. Mills		105			
Monaghan Mills		101			
Newberry Cot. Mills	125	140			
Ninety-Six Mills		140			
Norris Cotton Mills	110	115			
Olympia Mills, 1st pfd.		90			
Orangeburg Mfg. Co., pfd		90			
Orr Cotton Mills		91			
Ottaroy Mills		100			
Oconee		100			
Oconee, pfd		100			
Pacolet Mfg. Co., pfd		100			
Pacolet Mfg. Co., pfd.	100				
Parker Mills, Guar.	102	103 1/2			
Parker Mills, pfd.		83 1/2			
Parker Mills, Com.		40			
Piedmont Mfg. Co.		162 1/2			

Personal Items

Thad Moss is now fixing looms at the Aragon Mill, Aragon, Ga.

E. C. Barnhardt of Concord, N. C., has returned from a five weeks' tour of the West.

N. A. Gregg, of Roanoke Rapids, has accepted the position of overseer of weaving at the Cannon Mill, Kannapolis, N. C.

G. D. McIntosh has resigned as overseer of weaving at the Cannon Mill, Kannapolis, N. C., having moved to Florida to engage in truck farming.

J. H. M. Beatty Resigns.

J. H. Means Beatty has resigned as general manager of the Columbia mills of the Parker Mills Company.

For two years Mr. Beatty has been in exceedingly bad health and it has been necessary for him to be absent a portion of his time. Mr. Beatty was formerly director of the Textile School of Clemson College, and is rated as a cotton manufacturer of considerable ability.

Southern Spindle & Flyer Co. Changes.

T. M. Costello and A. M. Guillet have disposed of their interest in the Southern Spindle & Flyer Co., and will organize the Dixie Spindle Flyer Co., with shop at Charlotte.

The Southern Spindle & Flyer Co., will be owned and operated by W. H. Monty and W. H. Hutchins, who have been connected with the company for a long time and had extensive experience in this line of business.

Full Time at Monroe, Ga.

It is a matter worth mentioning and will we are sure be of much encouragement to our people, that the Walton Cotton Mills and the Monroe Cotton Mills have both been running regularly through the dull summer months, while other leading mills of other towns and cities in Georgia have not been able to run, some of them having been forced to suspend operation entirely, not making expenses.

The fact that our mills are well financed and most capably managed—having presidents, secretaries and superintendents who know their business, accounts for the splendid success of these enterprises.

Our people, in this matter, have special occasion for gratification and we believe they are taking advantage of it.—Walton News.

Electrocuted at Lanett.

W. Monroe May was electrocuted at Lanett, Ala., last week while making some repairs on an electric line.

Geo. S. Harris, superintendent of the Lanett Mill, and Mr. Wallace, master mechanic, were assisting Mr. May at the time, and it was almost a miracle that they escaped death.

Mr. Harris had just dropped the wire when the shock killed Monroe.

It seems that when Mr. May got ready to handle the line he ordered the watchman in charge of the transformer, to cut out the current until ordered to cut in, which caused the lights to go out, of course. Some unknown party while he was working on the line, not understanding the reason for the lights being out, called up the watchman and asked that the lights be turned on, and he, thinking it was by Mr. May's orders, unfortunately turned on the current with the fatal results as above mentioned.

Killed by Train.

With the words, "Boys be good," Albertus Bergin separated from a group of young men standing in front of the postoffice at Bessemer City Sunday night about 10:30 o'clock presumably to go to his boarding place. Walking less than fifty yards he sat down on the track of the Southern Railway and in a few minutes No. 30, one of the Southern's fast trains, struck him, knocking him from the track and killing him instantly. Engineer Ed Smith saw the man and putting on the emergency brakes, did his utmost to avoid the accident, many of the passengers, it is said, being thrown from their seats, but it was too late. His remains were carried to Gastonia, the home of his parents, at 4 o'clock in the morning.

Young Bergin had for some time past been employed in the Atlas Cotton Mill, working at night. He worked Friday night, played ball at High Shoals Saturday, and slept but little Saturday night. The supposition is that in his sleepy state he sat down on the track and fell asleep.

Improvement in Processes.

Some mill men who are piloting great textile mills say that they know their manufacturing methods and processes cannot be improved. What would happen if all manufacturers thought the same? Is it not a fact that all lines of manufacturing are improving every year? Let these men drift their thoughts back to hand machinery and see if we have not improved each year. Again, is it not a fact that the human mind is more active to-day, and that brains are being cultivated as never before? To be tied to old ideas may satisfy some men made up of the above calibre, but the man with courage enough to carry out his convictions is a winner every time.

The writer is willing to admit that we can no more work alike than we can think alike, but a broadminded man is always ready to listen and give a little consideration and sometimes a trial to another person's ideas. The stockholder could get better returns, instead of paying for defects that exists where manufacturers confine themselves to one rut.

The following defect recently existed for some time in a cotton mill, and if the manager conceived the same idea as the men quoted above,

the trouble would still exist. The difficulty at this mill was that the warp ends were clustered together by the sizing and a number of ends would break at intervals at the lease rod and sometimes in the harnesses. The sizing was blamed, as is usually the case, and a new compound was tried, which gave no better results.

This manager realized that such existing conditions were very expensive, as well as a great loss. The writer was sent to investigate. As stated, in order to find a defect you must try to see things as clear as you can by studying the principle and object of the process. The way to do is to first examine the preceding processes and see if the defect exists in a certain place or not. This is often the key to the situation. In the above defects, it was found at the loom that the ends were entangled only on one side of the warp. This showed that the trouble was not in the sizing compound, because the size box was equipped with perforated pipes around it, and the entire contents were boiled at the same degree. Again, the writer knew that the trouble could not be in the immersion roll, because even if this roll was not level it would not cause the trouble. Again, he knew that the object of slashing was to coat each thread of yarn evenly with size in such a manner that the latter would penetrate and adhere to the thread without the threads adhering to one another. So, if the sizing is found to be right, the trouble must surely be in the processes used to dry the sheet. It could not be laid to the degrees of heat maintained on the cylinders, as this would affect every thread, so it must be in the squeeze rolls.

Upon examination it was found that the squeeze roll first preceding the immersion roll was not level, and this, of course, allowed a heavier coating to follow the yarn. This was too much for the second squeeze roll to remedy; consequently, although the heat was properly regulated for a proper sized thread it could not dry this heavy coated yarn, and the above trouble followed. It can be seen that the longer the above trouble was neglected the more it was increased. Troubles in a cotton mill are like accidents around the globe, there have and always will be accidents, and so there will also be trouble. Thinking people have reduced the number of accidents by law, but there is no law to regulate defects in cotton mills, the only safeguard against them being the proper man at the helm.—Wool and Cotton Reporter.

"Have you made up your mind about the initiative and referendum?"

"No," replied the political novice; "but I've made a good start. I have a stenographer who can spell them."—Washington Star.

"That fellow is a source of great uneasiness to me. He may be worthy, but I wish he would keep away from my house."

"Courting your daughter, is he?"
"Naw, he's courting my cook."—Washington Herald.

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Cotton Schedules.

The new cotton revision bill submitted Tuesday to the caucus of house democrats from the ways and means committee cuts from an equivalent ad valorem rate of 48.12 per cent under the Payne-Aldrich act to an average ad valorem rate of 27.06 per cent. Under the Wilson bill of 1894 the last democratic tariff, the average ad valorem rate was 43.76.

Under the proposed rates the committee estimates the imports of cotton goods for twelve months at \$39,163,800 against \$28,417,444 last year and that the duties derived under the new act for a year would be \$10,599,000 as against \$13,673,801.

Democratic Leader Underwood explained the cotton bill to the democratic caucus this afternoon. "The schedules," he said, "are cut practically in half, and we will push it through the house with little debate."

Proposed Cuts.

Some of the proposed new duties follow:

Cotton thread, carded yarn, warps, etc., 10 to 15 per cent ad valorem; Payne rate 32.17.

Spool thread, crochet, darning and embroidery cottons on spools, 15 per cent; Payne rate 23.63.

Cotton cloth, not bleached or colored, average rate of 24.54; Payne rate, 42.46.

Handkerchiefs or mufflers, 30 per cent; Payne rate, 59.05.

Clothing, ready made and articles of wearing apparel of every description composed of cotton or vegetable fibre, 30 per cent; Payne rate 50.02.

Sheets, 25 per cent; Payne rate, 50.02.

Plushes, velvets, velveteens, corduroys, 30 per cent; Payne rate, 54.33.

Curtains, table covers, tapestries, upholstering goods 35 per cent; Payne rate, 50.

Stockings and socks, machine made, 20 per cent; Payne rate, 30.

Stockings and socks, 40 per cent; Payne rate, 71.57.

Mens' and boys' cotton gloves, knitted or woven, 35 per cent; Payne rate, 71.57.

Shirts, sweaters and underwear, 30 per cent; Payne rate, 59.

Bandings, belting, binding, lamp wicks, 25 per cent; Payne rate, 36.07.

Towels, dowlies, quilts, blankets, mops, wash rags, etc., 25 per cent; Payne rate, 45.

Cotton Growing in Peru.

(Continued from page 3.)

others it flows only long enough for one watering annually; in some the water comes at the time it is needed, at others not until the plant is nearly made. These conditions make some valleys much better for cotton growing than others and some better suited for certain varieties than others. The native cotton requires little water and would be injured by the use of as much water as is necessary for the healthy growth of upland cotton.

SYSTEMS OF IRRIGATION.

The cotton production of all the valleys depends on irrigation, as is the case with the cotton section of Mexico. The system of irrigation used by the Incas seems to have been fully as extensive as that of Peru today, if not more so, and much of the modern system depends on old Inca canals. Only within recent years has Peru begun to extend the irrigation canals, and even yet most of the work is being done by private parties, though the Government has done some work in Canete and Libertad and is considering more extensive plans. The canals constructed on the initiative of private parties have generally been laid out without sufficient forethought, and as they were generally dug and connected up piecemeal, they are little systematized, and the irrigation facilities are very defective as to obtaining the maximum yield from any of the valleys as a whole. One of the most ambitious projects was that of the irrigation company organized by Mr. Checa for irrigating the 30,000 hectares on the right side of the Chira River, in the Department of Piura. The work was carried out by the Peruvian Corporations Company, but only to the extent of supplying 3,000 hectares; and owing to the cost of the work being much higher than was calculated and to the numerous accidents to the canal and consequent failure of water, the work has proved neither satisfactory to the planters nor remunerative to the company. The company is supposed to supply 1 liter of water per second per hectare, and for this it charges 13 soles per hectare, say \$2.56 per acre a year, but as it loses money at this rate the company is trying to raise it to 20 soles a hectare.

In most of the valleys each hacienda has its own canals leading off from the river, and the proportion of the flow that can be taken by each is regulated by local law. In Ica Valley there is no such law and each hacienda takes all it can get, with the result that out of the brief flow of the intermittent river the haciendas in the upper part of the valley get one to three waterings, while sometimes the lower haciendas may get no water from this source for two or three years in succession. This is partly compensated for by the fact that the soil in the lower part of the valley is deeper and more fertile, and the haciendas have availed themselves of the existence of the subterranean waters in some cases by sinking walls across their course and in other cases by using pumps placed in wells. In Piura Department

one large company, so situated that it can net avail itself of the canal, pumps water from the river, using steam from a 125-horsepower boiler, but states that this costs it some 30 soles a cuadra cuadrada, or, say, \$8.46 an acre, which makes it very expensive. In Peru land is usually figured by the cuadra cuadrada, which is a square with sides of 100 varas (vara=32.91 inches), making a cuadra cuadrada equal to about 1.725 acres; it is sometimes stated in fanegadas of 144 by 288 varas, equal to 7.153 acres.

VARIETIES OF COTTON PRODUCED.

The cotton grown in Peru is classed in the statistics as (1) semi-aspero, (2) Egipto, and (3) sea island. The indigenous cotton of Peru (*Gossypium peruvianum*) is classed as aspero and semi-aspero, which in England are called full rough and moderate rough Peruvian. American upland cotton grown in Peru came from the United States, but from some unexplained twisting of terms is known throughout Peru as Egipto. Sea-Island cotton and Egyptian cotton proper (mainly Mitañfi, but including a little Yanovitch) are included in the statistics under heading of sea island. The seven local cotton mills use upland cotton entirely. Considering both home consumption and exports in the year 1909, 68.50 per cent of the total crop was American upland, 29.30 per cent rough Peruvian, and 2.20 per cent sea island and Mitañfi. Cotton is grown more or less in 18 coast valleys of Peru, but the soil and climate vary in each. American upland is grown in every valley, but mainly in the valleys of Chincha, Piura, Canete, Chancay, Pisco, Ica and Huacho, in the order named. The valleys of Piura and Ica are the only ones thoroughly suited to the production of the indigenous rough cotton, though small amounts are also grown in the valleys of Lomas and Eten. Sea island and Mitañfi are grown mainly in the valley of the Supe, with a trifle also in the valleys of Huacho and Chicama. Of the total crop, two-thirds is grown in the central coast Departments of Lima and Ica, one-fourth in the northern Department of Piura, and the remainder in other coast Departments.

ROUGH PERUVIAN.

The indigenous Peruvian cotton has a strong, rough, crinkly staple about 13-8 to 14-2 inches long. It is sometimes called vegetable wool, and is used to mix with wool to make "all-wool" underwear, hosiery, and cloth. As it is not used in cotton mills, its price depends more on the price of wool and the supply of rough Peruvian than on the price of ordinary cotton. As it lessens the cost of the "wool" goods in which it is used, it is much in demand and brings good prices.

The rough Peruvian is of the tree-cotton variety; that is, it grows as a large bush some 8 to 12 feet high, which has a thick, woody stalk. Too great height makes the work of picking more difficult, so during growth the bush is usually topped to induce the growth of lateral branches and to keep the height

down to 8 or 9 feet. It is perennial and will live for twenty years, but is usually renewed every four to six years. The maximum production is reached in the third year, after which it declines.

The aspero, or full-rough Peruvian, is grown in the Department of Piura, the best sections being those around Catacaos, Sechura and La Chira, where the lands have been formed by deposits from the rivers, and were at one time forests of algarrobas, or horny mesquite. In this Department the mountains are farther from the sea than elsewhere, and the Piura and Chira Rivers inclose a larger tract of level land. The depth of the alluvial deposits makes this the most fertile section of the country. The valley is only some 5 degrees south of the Equator and is hot and dry. In Piura occurs the phenomenon of rains every seven years. Owing to the power of absorption of this soil and the fact that the native cotton needs comparatively little water, seven crops were raised from one year's rains. Since 1891 there has been no rain in Piura, and with the cessation of these periodic waterings the planters have had to turn their attention to the work of digging canals to obtain water from the intermittent rivers. The more frequent and reliable irrigation thus obtained has induced a much more extensive acreage.

IRRIGATION IN ICA AND PIURA VALLEYS.

In the south the valley of Ica, by reason of the neighboring sands and the distance of the mountains from the sea, is relatively hot and dry and has somewhat the same conditions as Piura. The soil, however, is not so fertile and the climate not so dry, so that the native cotton produced in Ica is classed as semi-aspero, or moderate rough Peruvian, and brings a lower price than the full-rough Peruvian of Piura. In parts of Ica Valley the custom is to flood the fields from the rivers during its short flow, which not only wets but also fertilizes the land from the deposit of sediment contained in the water, as is the case in the Nile Valley. In Piura the land is not flooded but is irrigated, the system being as follows:

The land is divided into cuerdas cuadradas 100 varas square (vara=32.91 inches) and each two cuerdas are irrigated with canals that lead off from the main canal every 200 varas. In each cuadra are dug 12 ditches about a vara square, connecting at one end with the canal. Along one side of each ditch are the cotton trees in clumps of three or four. The size of the mature plant and the number thus bunched together necessitate wide spacing, the clumps being usually 5 varas apart lengthwise and 7 varas, the spacing of the ditches, apart crosswise. With four to a clump the number of cotton trees per cuadra is $4 \times 12 \times 21$, or 1,008, which is 585 per acre, which contrasts with the 10,000 plants per acre of upland cotton in the United States. The custom is to utilize the free earth between the plants the first year for planting melons, beans, maize, or even upland cotton, and the production of

this side crop more than pays the cost of planting the cotton.

There is one irrigation a year, usually in February or March, when the river is fullest. The Chira and Piura Rivers are intermittent, but the waters come just when they are needed during the summer months when the vegetation is most vigorous. In this period the rains in the Sierras are most copious, and the water not only arrives at the coast in abundance, but brings quantities of sediment. Later the waters fall and as they filter down they become clearer, and usually about August they cease altogether, the river beds being dry most of the second half of the year. This section is fortunate in getting water at just the right time, as it comes late in some other valleys, and in some, such as Pacasmayo, so late that cotton can not be cultivated for this reason alone.

METHODS OF PICKING—PRODUCTION PER ACRE.

The cotton trees begin to bear some eight months after planting and bear the year round, the trees having at the same time the square, the bloom, the boll, and the open cotton ready for picking. There are, however, two recognized picking seasons, that of San Juan (St. John), which lasts from June to October, and that of Navidad (Nativity, Christmas), from December to March. Some claim to get better results, at least as regards quality, from only one picking a year, but two pickings is the rule. The cotton is picked mainly by women and children, with some men, and they average about 3 arrobas, say 75 pounds a day, a few picking as much as 5 arrobas, of 125 pounds. The price paid for picking varies between 20 and 35 centavos an arroba of 25 Spanish pounds, averaging usually half a cent a pound.

The production is usually stated in cargas of 364 Spanish pounds, say, 369 English pounds, per cuadra cuadrada, or 1.725 acres. The production of the rough Peruvian runs from 1 or 2 cargas the first year up to 4, 5 or even 6 in the best years. The average yield during the four to seven years' duration of this cotton is about 3 cargas per cuadra, say, 642 pounds seed cotton an acre, while the best lands average as much as 4 cargas per cuadra, which is 856 pounds seed cotton an acre. The yield in lint runs from 33 to 39 per cent, with an average of about 35 per cent. This gives the average production of lint per acre of ordinary land as some 225 pounds and of the best land as 300 pounds.

The value of the cotton lands varies, but ordinary good land is worth \$30 an acre. Around Catacaos, where is found the best cotton land, it is valued at 400 soles per cuadra cuadrada, say \$113 an acre. This land, however, is cheap at this price, as the planters claim to average 4 cargas per cuadra, at a cost of only 22 soles per cuadra, including all expenses. This hacienda is now selling to the exporter at 46 soles per carga in the seed and in recent years has averaged 40 soles per carga. This is 160 soles per cuadra, at a cost of only 22 soles, say \$30 an acre.

Want Department

WANT ADVERTISEMENTS.

If you are needing men for any position or operatives or have second hand machinery, etc., to sell, the want columns of the **Southern Textile Bulletin** afford a good medium for advertising the fact.

We will appreciate any business of this kind that is sent us.

OUR EMPLOYMENT BUREAU.

The employment bureau will be made a feature of the **Southern Textile Bulletin** and we expect to perfect a system by which we can keep track of all vacancies and secure positions for our friends who are out of employment.

The cost of joining our employment bureau is only \$1.00 and there is no other cost unless a position is secured, in which case a reasonable fee is charged.

We are in closer touch with the mills than any other publication and can do more toward placing men in good positions. We do not guarantee to place every man who joins our employment bureau, but we do give them the best service of any employment bureau.

If you are out of a job or are seeking a better one the employment bureau of the **Southern Textile Bulletin** offers you an opportunity at a very small cost.

WANTED—Position as superintendent by a practical mill man of 20 years experience. Now employed but desire to change. Address No. 21.

WANTED—Position as superintendent. Now employed but want larger mill. Can give good reference as to character and ability. Address No. 22.

WANTED—Position as overseer of carding. Can give the best of references from present and past mills at which I have worked. Address No. 23.

WANTED POSITION AS SUPERINTENDENT—Am now employed and have had long experience. Can furnish good references. Address No. 24.

WANTED POSITION AS OVERSEER OF SPINNING or spinning and twisting. Can take position on short notice. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 25.

WANT POSITION AS SUPERINTENDENT OR CARDER and spinner. 39 years of age. Have had 20 years experience as overseer of carding and spinning. Now employed. Address No. 26.

WANTED POSITION AS CARDER in large mill. Have had long experience. Now employed. Good references. Address No. 27.

WANTED POSITION AS OVERSEER of weaving. 12 years experience with good mills. Best of references. Address No. 28.

WANTED Position as superintendent or overseer of carding and spinning. Now employed. Long experience and good references. Address No. 29.

WANTED—Position as superintendent of small mill or overseer of weaving in large one. Am now employed; reason for changing more money. Won't consider anything less than \$4.00 per day. Am 32 years old. Can change on 12 days notice. Prefer job in bad shape. Address No. 30.

WANT position as overseer of cloth room. At present employed. Nothing less than \$2.00 per day considered. Nine years experience on plain and fancy. Good references. Address No. 31.

WANTED—POSITION AS OVERSEER of Spooling, Warping, Slashing and Drawing-in. Have had charge of beaming. 20 years experience in best Northern mills. Good references. Address No. 32.

A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT AND EXPERENCED cotton mill superintendent desires to change to a larger mill. Excellent manager of help. Can get the maximum production of the desired quality at a very low cost. Age 32, married, and good habits, references if desired. Any correspondence will be treated as confidential. Address No. 33.

WANTED—Position as superintendent. Age 46. Married and of good habits. Have been in cotton manufacturing for 36 years. Superintendent for 10 years. Guarantee good results. Address No. 34.

WANTED—Position as superintendent or as overseer of spinning. Now employed in first class mill. Good references. Address No. 35.

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To these natural advantages are added many others due to enterprise—perfect transportation facilities furnished by the Southern Railway and its allied roads to the best markets in the country.

Those who would change locations, and those who would engage in textile manufacturing, are invited to write for information about the opportunities offered in the Southeast, to

M. V. RICHARDS, Land and Industrial Agent
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WANTED—Position as overseer of carding. Have had long experience and can furnish satisfactory reference both as to character and ability. Now employed. Address No. 36.

WANT POSITION as overseer of carding. Experienced on combers and on fine yarns. Now employed and have good reference. Address No. 37.

WANT POSITION as overseer of weaving or designer. Have been employed in Northern mills. Can furnish good reference, both as to ability and character. Address No. 38.

WANTED—Position as superintendent of yarn mill. Long experience both in carding and spinning. Good references. Address No. 39.

WANTED—Position of superintendent of small mill or carder in larger mill. Have had long experience in good mills. Address No. 40.

WANTED—Position as overseer of spinning or as carder and spinner. 18 years experience. Now employed. Married. Age 28. Strictly sober. Can get quantity and quality. Address No. 41.

Katie—"Say, auntie, dear, you're an old maid, ain't you?"
Auntie (hesitatingly)—"Yes, but it isn't nice to ask such questions."
Katie—"Now, don't be mad, auntie. I know it isn't your fault."—Chicago Record-Herald.

"What's the matter with you? You look like a crabbed, ugly old cove."

"I was married yesterday and I have some grouch against the organist who played at the wedding."

"What are you mad at him for?"

"Well, I told him when we were marching out of the church to play the tune 'All I Ask Is Love,' and the chump had to go and play 'You're Up Against the Real Thing Now.'"
—Ex.

De Wolf Hopper had a slight cold one night, and in a certain speech he referred to it in this fashion:

"I went to my doctor," he said, "and the doctor told me that I had been eating too much nitrogenous food and must stop and eat farinaceous food. Since then I haven't had a mouthful to eat, for I don't know what either word means."—N. Y. American.

His Confession.

In a burst of penitence little Freddie was telling his mother what a wicked boy he had been.

"The other day, mama," he said, "I found the church door unlocked and I went inside. There wasn't anybody there and I—"

"You didn't take anything away, did you, son?" she asked.

"Worse than that; I—"

"Did you mutilate the hymn-books or play any tricks of that kind?"

"Oh, lots worse than that, mama," scolded Freddie. "I went and sat down in the amen corner and said 'Darn it.'"—The Housekeeper.

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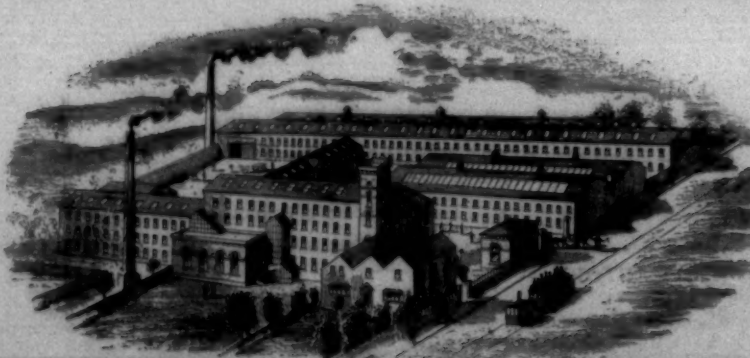
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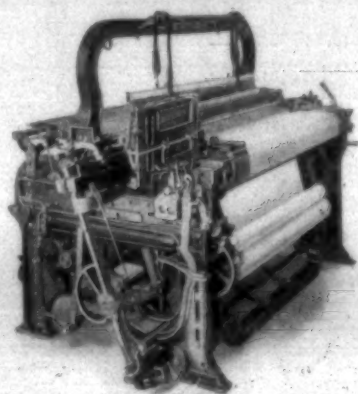
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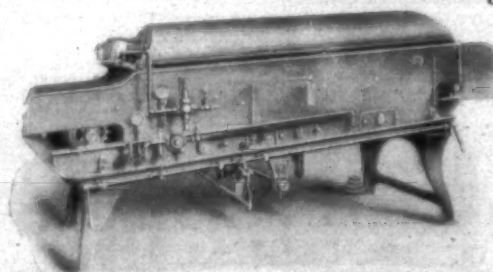
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